

# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1851)

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1919

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## TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

### AMMUNITION FROM ITALIAN SOURCE.

Shanghai, August 29.  
A certain Italian merchant has proposed to sell ammunition to China at a price about 50 per cent. cheaper than that from Japan. Chan Jock-lum, Tsuchun of Kirin, also Inspector of the Three Eastern Provinces, has agreed to buy \$4,000,000 worth; Chang King-yao, Tsuchun of Hunan, \$3,000,000 worth; and Chiu Tin, Tsuchun of Honan, \$2,000,000 worth. It is reported that the contracts have already been signed.

### A POPULAR DEMAND.

Shanghai, August 29.  
Representation of various parties of both sexes, about 30 in number, collected in front of the Palace and requested an interview on the 28th. This being refused, they remained before the principal gate overnight.

### THE CANTON SQUADRON.

Shanghai, August 29.  
It is said that Admiral Lum Po-yick has taken his squadron from Canton to Fokien on an understanding made between himself and the Northern Government.

## KOWLOON NOTES.

At the Kowloon Cricket Club, on Saturday there will be played a friendly tennis match and a bowls match (married versus singles) weather permitting. At the conclusion of the games, the Vice-President of the Club, Mr. E. R. Lindell, will distribute the trophies won by the members of the Club in the various competitions during the season.

Mr. J. H. Mead, of Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, late "Amah" to the Golf Section of the K.C.C., left for Shanghai, last Tuesday, on a business trip.

Mr. P. W. Goldring and Mrs. Goldring, returned to Kowloon from the North, yesterday, by the s.s. Andre Lebon.

There is a young Scot of Kowloon. Who's going back home, very soon!

What with rent profiteering And snobs and their sneering, "There's no place like Home" is his "toon."

One of the much discussed topics of the week was the dis-organisation of business on the Hongkong side, owing to Kowloon residents being unable to get across, last Friday. The general idea seems to be that it is time independent means of communication between the peninsula and the island were provided. Some favour a tunnel, others a bridge, and what not. Fortunately, the suspension of the ferry service is a rare occurrence and does not provide sufficiently weighty argument in favour of the expenditure of so vast a sum of money as would be required for either bridge or tunnel. It is the means of ordinary daily communication which compels attention to the subject, but even this argument does not carry sufficient weight in favour of the building of bridges or tunnels. We are inclined to believe that in the long run, such expenditure would prove to be colossal profligacy, for there is not the slightest doubt that when the bugbears of vested interests and other obstacles are removed, Kowloon, and not Hongkong, will be the hub of business in this part of the world and the island will develop itself into more or less of a residential quarter for the wealthy. We think the best solution of the difficulty is a cheap and efficient ferry service, controlled by the Government, so that there shall be no possible chance of profiteering. A service charging not more than \$2 a month for season tickets is required, and if once in three years communication is suspended owing to a typhoon, well, that will not make any

appreciable difference. In time to come it will merely mean that instead of not being able to get to business, a man will not be able to get home to bed. That is all there is to it.

Complaints have again reached us in connection with the water supply in Kowloon. People occupying second and third floor flats are reduced to the expedient of filling their baths a day prior to when required. In the early morning, when the tap is turned, a miserable trickle of water wanders, aits weary way through the atmosphere and if there is sufficient water in the bath to cover one's toes by the time that is about as much as can be secured. The population of Kowloon is increasing monthly and there are now ten times as many people living on the peninsula as there were when the present water supply system was laid down. Yet nothing is being done to meet the extra demand, not only in water supply, but in every other direction.

If the Hongkong Government cannot look after Kowloon, then give us our Municipal Council and let us run our little community ourselves. It is an astonishing fact that the Hongkong Government does not know how many Europeans are living in Kowloon. No census has been taken for about five years and there are no arrangements on hand to take a census, either collective or racial. If the Government does not know how many Europeans there are now residing in Kowloon, how can it cater for the necessities of that community? The Public Works Department should insist that this information be supplied, to enable it to judge as to what is required of its services.

The water trouble is not due to insufficient supply. There is plenty of water. The difficulty arises from the fact that the mains are totally inadequate to meet the ever increasing demand. A significant fact is that during wet weather the water pressure improves but in the dry weather pressure is reduced. One explanation of this is that, in the former case, the pressure is not reduced by the filling of water carts to water the roads. However, that is beside the point. Immediate steps should be taken to cope with the increasing requirements of the peninsula.

In this connection, one of the reasons given as to the delay in laying a tramway system in Kowloon is that the present water mains are likely to be damaged owing to their being laid too near the road surface. The whole matter requires the immediate attention of the authorities.

## EUROPEAN SEAMAN FINED.

At the Police Court to-day, Henry Collins, a seaman, was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindell with disorderly conduct and disturbance in Spring Garden Lane. When asked what he had to say he admitted having a few drinks when he came off the ship. He said he went down to the place, and a fight was going on, when someone hit him on the head several times, so he thought it was going to far, and he started in the fight.

A European Sergeant gave evidence that at 5.15 p.m. yesterday, a Chinese constable came to the charge-room and told him a fight was proceeding in Spring Garden Lane. He went down to the place immediately and saw the defendant standing in a Japanese shop and five or six Chinese were outside waiting for him. He advised the defendant to go away, and the man said he wanted to go back to his ship. He told the man to come with him but he refused. When he left the shop the defendant followed him, and as soon as he was in the street he started to strike the Chinese, and ran up a lane, the crowd following at his heels. He then arrested the man and took him to the Police Station. Mr. R. E. Lindell fined defendant \$10, or 14 days' hard labour.

## TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 10 a.m. to-day:

Typhoon E. of Luzon, more than 300 miles distant, moving W.

Before the war the larger proportion of Germans employed in the Colony resided in Kowloon. They were eventually sent to Australia and have since been repatriated to Germany. In this connection we notice that the last batch of Germans to be deported from China intend to take out naturalisation papers in a neutral country, such as Denmark, and then return to the Far East. Is this what the Kowloon Germans intend doing?

There are persistent rumours that a large and up-to-date hotel is to be built in Kowloon, shortly, somewhere facing the Harbour. So far, we have been unable to get confirmation, but we have reason to believe there may be some truth in the statement.

A correspondent wants to know why the street lamps in Kowloon are turned out at five o'clock a.m. He points out that it is quite dark at that time and it is during that interim burglaries are committed. The extinguishing of the lamps tends to aid robbers getting away. The lamps should not be turned out until it is quite light.

"Conversations"—We much regret the omission. The phrase should have been "And if I don't see you some more—Hullo, isn't it?"

The Four Shilling Dollar.—After a day at the office, two Kowloon residents got off the forty last evening on the other side. Said one:—"Are you going to ricksha or save five-pence?" "Five-pence?" queried the other. "Yes," was the retort, "that's what ten cents comes to now." So they both walked home, and when half-way thither the more weary of the two exclaimed:—"Phew, I am tired; but never mind, I've already saved two-pence half-penny!"

With reference to a recent article which appeared in the Telegraph in connection with the question of a representative for Kowloon being given a seat on the Legislative Council, we learn the steps are being taken to call a meeting of Kowloon residents to discuss the matter.

## DOLLAR DROPS.

The demand rate of the dollar this morning was 4s. 0.11 1/2, which was a further advance on the closing rate yesterday. This afternoon, however, there has been a drop of a half-penny, the demand rate being 4s. 0. 3/16.

There was quite a panic in the market this afternoon, caused by a great extent by the Chinese selling in to buy. The market dropped owing to the rise of the exchange between England and America. The reason why silver became cheaper was because the rate dropped in London. The price of silver in America remains the same. Some local Banks purchased this afternoon at 4s. 0. 1/2 under the quoted rate, which seems to indicate that they expect a further drop. Silver is quoted at 58 1/2d. for ready and 57 1/2d. for forward. Gold T. T. which in the morning was 87 1/2, closed at 84 1/2, and demand at 84 1/2.

## "GLOBE TROTTERS."

### MIRTH, MUSIC AND MELODY.

The entertainment which the clever band of artists advertising themselves as "The Globe Trotters" will give at the Victoria Theatre, on Monday night, is of a merry and bright description. Their first visit to Hongkong is not likely to be their last. Mr. Dick Norton, the manager of the Company, is a very versatile comedian. He is a finished artist and most extraordinarily funny. He will particularly shine in his work with Miss Forbes, formerly leading lady of the Bandmann Opera Co., in a number in which the cross patter is witty and the actions original. Miss Lilla Forbes is a soubrette with a very fine voice and she is sure to immediately make herself a prime favourite with her audience. In her songs and dances, Mr. Wallingford Tate is a host in himself and all his work is done in an artistic manner which will go a long way to making the evening's entertainment highly successful.

## SHIPPING ITEMS.

Among the vessels that cleared this morning were the Patria Maru, for San Francisco via Nagasaki, with 1,000 tons of general cargo; the Songma, a French boat, for Haiphong with 130 tons of merchandise; the Alcora for Pakhoi with 150 tons, the Kimakata Maru for Saigon, and the Foochow, which left at 3 o'clock to-day for Shanghai with 50 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. Andre Lebon (Captain Lapoussé) leaves this evening for Marseilles with 4,800 tons of goods.

The Taiyuen (Captain Hamilton) leaves at 4 o'clock to-day for Manila with 600 tons of general cargo.

The Tjilatjap left for Kobe via Shanghai with 3,037 tons of merchandise.

The Pacific Mail s.s. Co., has received telegraphic advice from its Shanghai Agency, that the s.s. "West Kasson," Voy. 1, Out, arrived at that port on the 26th inst. She will be despatched from Shanghai for Hongkong on September 1st, and will be due here on or about September 4th.

### DOG'S EVIDENCE ACCEPTED.

At Wandsworth County Court, recently when Mrs. Clara Lebbourne, of Belcourt Road, Tooting, sued Frank Richardson, the caretaker of an L.C.C. school at Tooting, for the return of a lurcher dog, Judge Richardson ordered the dog to be unmuzzled and brought into court. It immediately ran to the plaintiff and licked her face. His Honour gave judgment for its return, with costs.

## HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Major G. H. Wakeman, V.D., Acting Administrative Commandant, state:

STRENGTH.  
No. 468 Sergeant W. McKay, "B" Company, is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 23.8.19.  
No. 233 Sapper T. Kelly, Engineer Company, is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 26.8.19.

TRAINING INFANTRY BATTALION.  
Sergeants over 50 years of age and other N.C.O.s and men between 40 and 45 years of age (those over 45 are exempted altogether) will be required to attend only Part I of the Annual General Musketry Course and attend the necessary preliminary Musketry drills in future. They will be required to attend no other parades. Any N.C.O. or man may fire the full Course voluntarily. Those wishing to do so are requested to send their names to their Platoon etc. Commanders.

N.C.O.s and men exempted as above will return arms and ammunition to Store so soon as they have completed their Musketry Course. N.C.O.s and men over 45 must return their arms and ammunition to Store at once but if desirous of retaining their arms for practice may do so with the permission of their Unit Commanders.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Spr. J. W. Paton, Eng. Coy., is granted 2 months leave from 1.9.19. Members of the Corps may in future, except when they have been detailed for duty, proceed to Canton, Macao and West River ports for a period not exceeding 7 days without obtaining leave of absence but, before departure, they must notify their Unit Commanders in writing who in turn will notify the Adjutant. Leave of absence to other places than the above must be obtained as before.

### MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Reference Administrative Order No. 3 dated 8.8.19, members of the Corps wishing to consult Captain Harston or Lieut. Baleen should attend at their consulting rooms between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. on week days. Kowloon residents wishing to consult Lieut. Smalley should attend at the Government Dispensary between 10 a.m. and 11 a.m. on week days.



GENERAL PERSHING AND PRESIDENT POINCARÉ.

These are the latest photographs of General Pershing and the President of France. They were taken in Paris recently.

## ALLOTMENT OF RIFLE RANGE.

King's Park Range is allotted to the 22nd Portables from 18th to 26th September, inclusive, from 7 a.m. to 1 p.m. daily. Sundays excepted.

### ENGINEER ORDERS.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain R. Hall state:  
P.R.I. Instructional Classes.  
Sergeants will instruct D.E.I. Instructional Classes at 9 p.m. on Wednesday, 3rd September. These classes are obligatory for all who have not passed for the "Proficient" (11-) rating. Officer on duty: Lieut. W. Brown.  
Those who wish to attend classes for higher rates should send their names to the C.Q.M.S. Engineer Company Office, H.K. D.O. Headquarters.

### INFANTRY ORDERS.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major G. H. Wakeman, V.D., Officer Commanding, state:

### ANNUAL MUSKETRY COURSE.

N.C.O.s and men who wish to fire their Musketry Course at the Peak Range in the early morning instead of at King's Park Range in the afternoon are requested to send their names to the Adjutant.

### "A" Company.

Tuesday, 2nd September.—5.30 p.m. At Headquarters. T.E.T. for N.C.O.s and men of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Platoon who have not completed their Tests. Rifle, belt, pouches, and dummies to be carried. Staff Sergt. Edmonds and Sergt. Meade will attend.

Sunday, 7th September.—8.30 a.m. No. 1 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part I. Dress, Drill order, with pouches.

### Mounted Section.

Tuesday, 2nd September.—5.30 p.m. At Headquarters. T.E.T. for N.C.O.s and men who have not completed their Tests. Rifle, belt, pouches and dummies to be carried. Staff Sergt. Edmonds and Sergt. Meade will attend.

### Signalling Section.

Tuesday, 2nd September.—5.30 p.m. At Headquarters. T.E.T. for N.C.O.s and men who have not completed their Tests. Rifle, belt, pouches and dummies to be carried.

### CADET ORDERS.

Orders for Cadet Company by Lieut. A.O. Brown state:  
Parade—Bathing—Launch will leave Blake Pier on Wednesday, 3rd September, at 5 p.m. and call at Kowloon 10 minutes later.

## TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of exchange on demand to-day was:—

## THE WEATHER.

Forecast.—Fine, Breeze S.W. 12-15. Temperature 2 p.m.—81. Humidity 2 p.m.—75.

## SHEPHERD STUDIES.

### EXPECTED ON SEPTEMBER 25TH.

H. E. Sir Reginald Squire, the Governor designate, left London on the 15th by the s.s. Khiva, a P. and O. vessel, and is expected in Hongkong on or about Sept. 25th. The precise date will be known when the Khiva arrives at Bombay or Colombo.

## DAY BY DAY.

A Chinese constable was charged before Mr. N. L. Smith, to-day, with neglect of duty. Inspector Bonker stated that on the 15th, when C. 165 shot the Indian constable, and whilst walking over the Public Gardens, he met Inspector Hight and a detective. They were talking and saw the defendant stretched out on a bed at the pumping station at Garden Road. When the defendant saw the Inspectors, he tried to cover himself. Mr. Hall appeared for the defence. Mr. N. L. Smith fined the defendant \$50, or one month's hard labour.

A Spanish lady (Mrs. E. Colson) living at No. 3, St. Francis Street, second floor, was summoned to-day by her amah, for failing to pay her wages for a half-month. The defendant said that on the 15th, the amah left the house at 10 a.m. and did not return till 8 p.m. She did not tell her, that she was going out. The amah gave evidence that she had been working for 20 days and on several occasions the woman had struck her. Mr. Lindell told the defendant to pay the amah the \$2.50 due to her for the half-month.

### BUTTER AT £1 1s. 4d. A POUND.

Major Sir Keith Fraser, in the House of Commons recently, asked the chairman of the Kitchen Committee if he was aware that pats of butter were being sold in the members' tea room at 1d. a pat, and that four of these pats weigh exactly a quarter of an ounce, and in view of the fact that these pats are therefore being sold at the rate of £1 1s. 4d. a pound, would he take steps to stop this excessive profiteering in food. Sir J. T. Agg-Carter replied that the committee had no desire to profiteer, but under the regulations of the Food Controller they were restricted to one-third of an ounce permeal per head. One penny a portion was the most convenient and proper coin. He was aware that a smaller coin did exist (the brabee), but it was not much in evidence south of the Tweed. A larger portion of butter was being supplied, and would continue to be supplied, during the next months.

## DON'T FORGET.

### TO-DAY.

Coronet Theatre.—Scenes of Intemperance. 7.15 and 9.15. Victoria Theatre.—The King of the Cats.

Victoria Theatre.—The King of the Cats. 7.15 and 9.15.

Coronet Theatre.—Scenes of Intemperance. 7.15 and 9.15.



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AMERICA AND IRELAND.

MR. WILSON EXPLAINS A DELICATE POSITION.

On appearing before the Senate recently President Wilson was treated with respect, but the Republican Senators, while standing when he entered, maintained silence throughout the proceedings. The welcome and applause were confined to the galleries, the Democrat minority, the Cabinet Ministers and officials present. Mr. Wilson evidently felt the importance of the occasion, for he read with an unusual hint of nervousness, which disappeared, however, when he threw aside his notes, and in a peroration delivered extempore, issued a direct challenge to the Republicans. The natural criticism on the utterance is that it avoided the particular points on which the Treaty is attacked. The fact is that Mr. Wilson was addressing not the Senate, but the nation.

In a conference with Senators during the day the President told Senator Philan that the Irish problem was difficult, and involved many discussions. It related to British territory recognised by International Law, and as the Treaty related wholly to territory taken from the enemy and not possessed by the Allies no headway could have been made with the Irish situation. He wished the American people to understand the delicacy of his position in this matter.

With regard to Shantung, he had pressed Japan to state a time limit for the occupation. Evidently this subject is not yet closed. The Declaration of Peace, he argued, must precede demobilisation, and the French people would be cut to the heart if the Anglo-American Guarantee were dropped.

"REVERSE THE CASE."

On two subjects—Ireland and Japan—I must report developments. I understand that Mr. Wilson could not act further with Mr. Walsh owing to the association of the latter with revolutionary elements. A correspondent in the Tribune puts the matter thus: "Reverse the case, and suppose that agitators from the Philippines, from Hawaii or even Bolshevik agitators from this country were to go to London, establish headquarters, and start a widespread movement there for financial revolution in the Philippines, Hawaii, or here at home. What would we say or do? Would our States Department remain silent? Would our newspapers have anything to say? What would we think if the British authorities remained passive? Everyone knows that every newspaper in the land would denounce it, that the cables would be overworked on the subject, and that our State Department would be demanding explanations from the British Government."

Last night De Valera's meeting at Madison Square Garden was attended by sixteen thousand people, and many thousands were turned away. De Valera was attended by dozens of Roman Catholic priests, and there was great indignation when one old man hissed Archbishop Hayes. No protest was raised, however, to a violent demonstration against President Wilson, Britain, France, Sir Douglas Haig, and the League of Nations.

JAPAN AND GERMANY. The Japanese position is modified by the statement of Senator Lodge that the State Department knew some time ago of the alleged secret treaty between Germany and Japan for the rehabilitation of Russia. The information came through Major Slaughter, formerly stationed at Perm. The text of the treaty has been secured by the Far Eastern Bureau of New York, which has close relations with the Chinese Government. It was discovered among the Bolshevik archives at Perm when captured on Feb. 2.

There is no evidence that the treaty was actually concluded. Paragraph 1 binds both parties, as soon as the world political situation permits, to help the third party, Russia, to obtain under their direction a settlement of her international affairs and the position of a World Power.

Under Paragraph 2 Japan allows Germany the enjoyment of her prerogatives growing out of her treaties with the third party, Russia, as far as they concern Central Asia and Persia, and to assist in the conclusion of a most-favoured-nation treaty, with mutual guarantees, between the three Powers.

In Paragraph 3 Japan allows to Germany the most-favoured-nation rights given by the treaties in Southern China, with certain privileges to be defined in a special treaty, and in this connection both contracting parties bind themselves not to

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RAID ON THE RICH.

BIG TAX ON GERMAN FORTUNES.

Weimar, July 12.—Herr Erzberger, Minister of Finance, has issued preliminary details of the great capital levy which is the chief feature of his Budget. His scheme is in several ways a very remarkable one, and it is calculated that it will raise something like 90 milliards of marks (24,500,000,000 nominal).

Fortunes of private persons and the capital of all kinds of business concerns of under 5,000 marks are exempt. Above 5,000 marks the levy rises from 10 per cent. till it reaches—on fortunes or capital of over two million marks—65 per cent.

Pearls and all sorts of precious stones, and articles made of gold and other precious metals, are regarded as "capital" when their value is above 20,000 marks.

First payments will be due as from January 1, and must be paid by October. The amount payable in levy may remain as a debt to the State, and in that case interest at the rate of 5 per cent. will be payable for 30 years. The sum due may also be paid in instalments, according to arrangement; and War Loan or other Government stock may be used for the purpose.

allow the passing of further concessions in regions yet to be defined into the hands of foreign Powers—America and England.

HELP IN PAIRS.

By Paragraph 4 Japan undertakes to protect the interests of Germany in the coming Peace Conference in order that Germany might suffer as little as possible from onerous terms in respect to territorial and financial losses.

By Paragraph 5, Japan undertakes mutual guarantees for Germany, military, political, and economic, and to lend her services to Germany in this direction. And by Paragraph 6, Germany, in return, binds herself to conclude a secret military convention on land and sea, with the aim of an alliance of mutual guarantees, and mutual protection, against the aggressive intentions of America and England, the details to be worked out immediately after the conclusion of peace by specially-empowered delegates of both high contracting parties.

By Paragraph 7, the secret treaty resulting herefrom will define the base line of the foreign policy of Japan, Germany, and Russia, and may in its full extent and in all its individual paragraphs be worked out immediately after the re-establishment of Russia. By Paragraph 8 the treaty is concluded for a period of five years, after the restoration of Russia, and for a further five years unless six months' notice of discontinuance be given.

In communicating to you this important document I must add that opinion here differentiates between the Military Party in Japan, which is responsible for Korea and Shantung, and the Liberal movement, the success of which undoubtedly depends on friendly relations in the Near East.

TARIFF ILLUSIONS.

MYTHS OF MACQUISTEN M.P.

The Rt. Hon. J. M. Robertson writes in the Daily News as follows:

Illusion may seem to some a mild term to apply to such a statement as the following made by Mr. Macquisten, M.P., in the House of Commons at a late hour on June 24, 1916, in the debate on the adjournment motion by Mr. George Terrell on the subject of dumping and key industries:

"Let us remember that Free Trade was only introduced by Cobden, who was a commercial traveller, and not a producer."

The library of the House of Commons is indeed not equal to that of Congress at Washington; but the present writer is prepared to affirm that its resources are amply sufficient to have shown Mr. Macquisten, had he been concerned to check his facts, that he had been deplorably misinformed. His knowledge doubtless came from a sound tariffist source; and he would naturally distrust Cobden's Free Trade biographer, Lord Morley. But a few moments spent over the "Encyclopaedia Britannica," a production known to have been controlled by tariffist sympathies, would have led him to the discovery that Cobden, after having been a commercial traveller, became a "producer" at the age of 26; and that it was after, and not before that age, that, as Mr. Macquisten so poetically puts it, "Free Trade was introduced by Cobden"—whatever that may exactly mean.

THE APPEAL TO HISTORY.

It is not merely because Mr. Macquisten is one of the "new flight" of tariffists, but because he has an evident bias to the historical exposition of his faith, that one is moved to note the development of his historical proposition. It goes on—

It [Free Trade] was only introduced to get cheap food in order that they got cheap wages, and for no other purpose. It was not introduced to benefit the working classes as a whole. It is a thousand times better to have a good wage even though you may have to pay a little more for the articles you consume. Otherwise you may find yourselves in the position you read about in Carlyle's "Past and Present," in the middle of the industrial system of the fifties, when there were thousands of men standing about practically unemployed and rate-aided, when wages were at an absolute minimum, and democracy was exploited in such a way that it took a great Tory, Lord Shaftesbury, to do something to mitigate affairs by his Factory Acts. The consequence of unbridled Free Trade and unbridled competition has resulted in the exploiting of the working classes, and now we have gentlemen in this House who want to get back to the old wicked system.

Here, a single glance even into catalogue, of the House of Commons library might have informed Mr. Macquisten that Carlyle's "Past and Present" was published in the year 1843, three years before Sir Robert Peel repealed the Corn Laws, and just before Peel's first reductions and abolitions of import duties on other things began to operate. He might further learn from a speech of Macaulay's, also accessible in the library, that the most terrible unemployment in that period occurred in 1841; and he might have drawn the inference that it was of that year that Carlyle was thinking when he wrote "Past and Present."

Mr. Macquisten will perhaps recollect that Carlyle dwells to some extent on the Peterloo Riot, which occurred in the year 1819, when Britain was blessed by a higher tariff than Mr. Macquisten is likely to see set up even by a tariffist Government in our day. Mr. Macquisten's allusion to "the fifties" accordingly raises more pressing than ever the question. Whence comes the information of the new tariffist party?

FACT AND FICTION.

The progressive Factory Act which he assigns in the lump to Lord Shaftesbury were made possible by the expansion of commerce which began to take place under Free Trade. Shaftesbury's Ten Hours Bill was carried in 1847 and Shaftesbury had been a supporter of the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846. So that the whole picture limned by Mr. Macquisten of a terrible growth of unemployment "in the fifties," described by Carlyle in "Past and Present," and remedied somehow by Lord Shaftesbury's Factory Acts, is a complicated hallucination. Of course, Mr. Macquisten would not have told his wrong tale in the House of Commons, even at a late hour, if he had not believed it. And so

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two questions arise: Who constructs the taradiddles of Tariff Reform, and what kind of intelligences are they that are now bearing the tariffist banner?

It may seem invidious to single out Mr. Macquisten's contribution to a propaganda which from the first has run upon false facts, false figures, false promises and false conclusions. But in this matter of fiscal policy the destiny of Britain is at stake; and it is a startling reflection that, to the extent of an indefinite number of votes in Parliament, representing an incalculable amount of gullibility in the constituencies, destiny is at the mercy of people who can believe and vend the most flagrant falsehoods about the economic history of the country. Given the cap city to believe the myths so eloquently repeated by Mr. Macquisten, what kind of capacity is to be inferred behind it for the comprehension of the comparatively difficult economic problems which confront those who undertake to regulate fiscal policy?

ENGLAND UNDER PROTECTION.

The broad historic fact, discoverable by anyone who will take a few hours to investigate, is that there was three times more unemployment and twenty times more misery in the thirty years between Waterloo and the repeal of the Corn Laws, under protective tariffs on food and manufactures, than has taken place in the seventy-three years that have followed, save in respect of the episode of the Lancashire cotton famine during the American Civil War, a calamity which was in no way due to Free Trade, and could not possibly have been averted by a tariff. To that may be added

ed the further historical fact that the worst spells of unemployment in Britain since the cotton famine were due to industrial collapses which began in and spread from the highly tariffed United States.

As to the exploiting of the working classes, it is again a matter of notorious history that the longest hours, the lowest wages, and the largest resort to child labour took place in the period of the very highest tariff protection. It was because Cobden convinced him that cheap food meant higher and not lower wages that Peel decided to give up the Corn Laws. Concerning labour exploitation, further, it is to be noted in strict justice that the economic pressure of a thoroughly bad fiscal system had something to do with it. In the England of the Corn Law age it was far harder to conceive of profitable industry without child labour and long hours than it was after Peel's reforms had widened the channels of international trade.

"BIBLE YEAR" IN 1920.

At the second meeting of the Inter-Bible-Movements' General Council, at the Church House, Westminster, recently, to which representatives of fully 130 Bible movements and "kindred societies" had been invited, important steps were taken furthering the project of making 1920 "Bible Year." Nearly 100 societies are now in touch with the Bible Crusade (which originated the Council), all favouring the setting apart of 1920 to become "Bible Year" in a special sense. A programme for the home and abroad was laid before the delegates and met with general approval.



## GENERAL NEWS.

**£100,000,000 IN HALF A MINUTE.**  
Shareholders in Messrs. Lovers set up a financial record at Port Sunlight recently at an extraordinary general meeting which continued the resolutions of a meeting a fortnight earlier, relating to an increase of capital from £50,000,000 to £100,000,000, and the development and purchase of new business as required. This was agreed to without opposition, the whole proceedings lasting half a minute. The previous record of a similar proceeding is 35 seconds.

**EX-MAYOR SENTENCED FOR FRAUD.**  
Sentence of 18 months' imprisonment in the second division was passed at Liverpool Assizes recently on Thomas Hampson, 51, ex-Mayor of Portsmouth, for fraudulently applying to his own use £22,585 belonging to the Vulcan Motor and Engineering Company, of which he was managing director. The money was obtained by selling scrap brass, which had accumulated in the works. For aiding and abetting, Davis Purves, 75, received five months in the second division, and John Hamar, 48, six months. Purves and Hamar were directors of the company.

**18 PEOPLE ON A HANDLEY PAGE.**  
One of the standard two-engined Handley Page passenger aeroplanes, built for the Chinese Government, for which the company has a large contract, made a perfectly successful flight with 16 people on board besides the pilot, Captain G. T. R. Hill, M.C., and the engineer. The total weight of the machine in the air was 12,800lb. A height of 15,000ft. was reached, and during the tests which the pilot was making he flew on one engine only. The machine made a perfect ascent and landing, and there was not the slightest hitch at any period. This is the first machine of its kind built in England.

**"THE BEST WIRELESS."**  
Mr. F. J. Brown, the Post Office witness, concluded his evidence recently in the arbitration on the Marconi Company's claim for £7,000,000 damages for breach of contract. He said that since 1913 the Poulsen system had been greatly improved, and was now capable of operating over a distance of 2,000 miles and upwards. The system was working successfully in France, and the United States. He understood the Marconi Company purchased the Poulsen system in 1915. Mr. C. F. Elwell, a radio-engineer, with 11 years' experience of wireless in America, France, and Italy, said he considered the Poulsen system the best in existence to-day.

**NOVEL HOUSING SCHEME.**  
A private Bill has been passed by a House of Commons Committee giving some additional powers to the Scarborough authorities, one of which is of a novel nature, viz. in connection with the conversion of large numbers of dwelling houses into flats. These dwelling houses, the Committee were informed, would never again be occupied as they were before the war, and it was therefore proposed now to convert them into tenements and flats. The present Bill is to enable the local authorities to make regulations with respect to this matter. It was explained the Housing of the Working Classes Acts dealt with the cheaper class of house, but these special regulations were in respect of the more expensive kind. No opposition was offered to the proposal, and it was sanctioned by the Committee.

**WOMEN PREACHERS.**  
"As soon as ever the Bishop gives me permission I shall arrange for women preachers in my church," said the Rev. J. Cartmel-Robinson, vicar of Bedford Park, to a *Daily Chronicle* representative recently. The vicar is taking this step in consequence of the report presented to Convocation, in which it is recommended that women should, under conditions decided by the bishop of the diocese, be allowed to speak in consecrated buildings. "I want women to take a greater part in church life," he said. "I think, as the report you mention suggests, that women who intend to engage regularly in preaching should have some special training. But there are many clever women who have something to tell us from a Christian point of view who could wisely be invited to lecture in the nave of our churches, and I think they would be listened to with great interest by the congregation." "The question of woman's admission to the priesthood is rather different," the vicar added. "It is a question into which I have not gone deeply, but I do not think the time is yet ripe for such an innovation."

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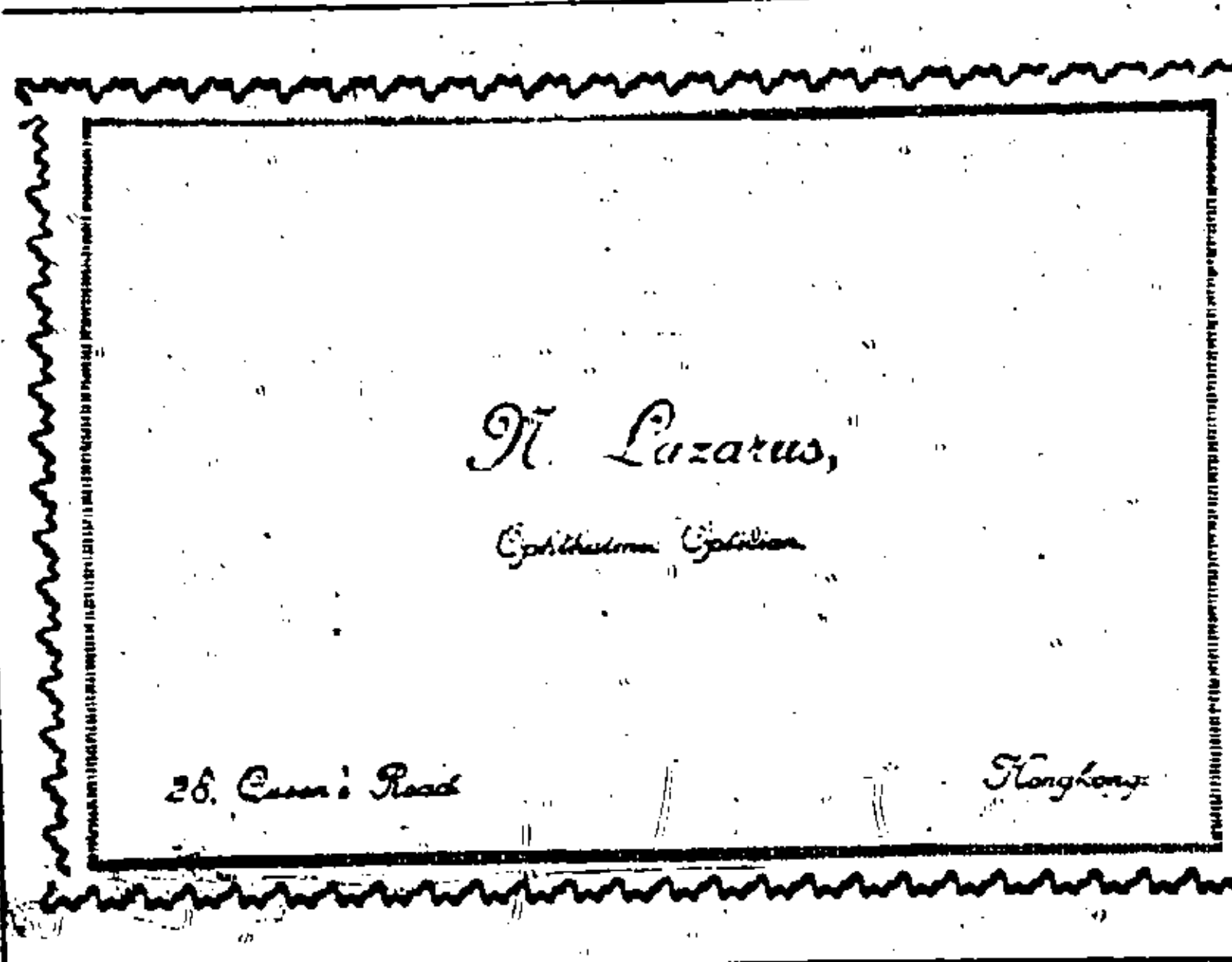
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FUTURE OF LAWN TENNIS.  
ENGLISH PLAYERS' CHOICE OF METHODS."Regent" writes in the *Daily News*—

The sailing for America of the Australian service contingent of lawn tennis players closes a very exciting and memorable chapter in the English annals of the game. They came, they saw, they conquered, these fine young athletes from the island continent, and now that they are going away, they are leaving behind a rather dazed collection of home players who are feeling pretty much the same as a trader in the China seas when a cyclone has passed his way. The aftermath should be interesting, and may have very important results in English lawn tennis. For Patterson, Brookes, O'Hara Wood, Thomas, Lycett, and R. W. Heath have so clearly demonstrated that there are two kinds of lawn tennis—and the piquant situation now concerns the choice that will be made by the younger English players who are just moulding their game.

## A CHOICE.

Will they elect to build up a game on the English model, where the base-line is a seldom-left citadel, or will they go out for the storming attack so very brilliantly played by the Australians? It would be idle to suppose that the Old Guard of English lawn tennis will change their pay; probably any attempt to do so would be to lose the substance of their present excellence for the shadow of a volleying game, real proficiency at which could hardly be attained in the case of such players as, say, Ritchie, Arthur Lowe, Roper Barrett, or Davson. I am not so sure about Kingscote; in his case it might well turn out to be a paying policy for some of the more daring tactics at the net to be grafted on to his game. He is young enough and agile enough to make the change without uprooting his own accustomed style.

## THE YOUNGER PLAYERS.

But it is with the younger players that the choice really lies, and I think most of them will hesitate a long time before turning down what one may term the "Patterson school" of play. The factor of temperament come in—in fact, counts very largely. These Australians are naturally of the type that courts audacity for its own sake. No game which was broad-based on a sedate decorous defence, would ever appeal to them; they must always be "going for the glove," and they very genuinely enjoy the process. Not all are built like that, and it is

unfair to scoff at the man who, differently equipped temperamentally, finds greater joy in base-line strategy, relying upon a game full of generalship and guile, and gradually luring an opponent to his own undoing. Every man to his choice, and there is room for both phases of lawn tennis.

But that does not alter the fact that, for the purposes of international supremacy, the Australian model is apparently the more dangerous and effective game, and that being so, it follows that the young English players should think twice before adopting a style of play that has been badly beaten in a fair test. How badly beaten may be gauged from a consideration of the precise odds against English scoring in a Davis Cup contest against Australia—he would be a rash plunger who would take 20-1 and support the Mother Country.

## A QUESTION OF ENJOYMENT.

There is another aspect of the question. Which kind of play gives the greater enjoyment to the players? Allowing for the personal factor—and that cannot be precisely defined—it would appear to be largely true that the Australian type of play is more likely to give zest to the playing of lawn tennis than is the "safe" game with "living at the net" looked at askance. Norman Brookes first took up lawn tennis because, after playing well—a good many other games, he came to the deliberate conclusion that it was the game par excellence for enjoyment. And we all know what kind of lawn tennis Brookes plays; it was the model upon which Patterson framed his conception of lawn tennis.

## THRILL AND DRAMATIC INTEREST.

There remains the point of view of the spectator, and it is an important point of view, with lawn tennis rapidly taking a leading place in the really national games. And here I think there can be no two opinions. More thrill and dramatic interest is packed into five minutes of the audacious and skilful Australian attacking game than is held in an hour's play of "getting them back" and waiting for the other fellow to make a mistake.

One other word. What applies to the man applies in some degree to the women; they have had a revelation of what can be made of the attacking game when played as Mdlle. Lengien plays it. All women players are not adapted to those methods of brilliant daring, but some are—particularly the young girl players. They might think of the little French girl—and then think again.

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## FUTURE OF TRADE.

CALL FOR MANUFACTURED GOODS.

Sir Robert Hadfield, F.R.S., D.S.C., Vice-President of the Federation of British Industries, writes as follows:—

Although during the past few weeks there have been some lamentations over the trade position, far-sighted British manufacturers feel every confidence in the future, provided a clear and satisfactory statement is soon made as to the trade policy of the Government, both as regards export and import trade, and provided some solution is found for the present industrial unrest.

With regard to the export trade, a noticeable feature during the last few weeks has been the increase in British exports, and now that peace has been signed there is every reason to believe that the demand for British goods will greatly increase.

Throughout the whole world there is a shortage of manufactured goods, in some cases and in certain areas amounting to an absolute famine. A characteristic European area is Greece, where, in Greece alone, the commissioner for the Federation of British Industries reports that there is a surplus of 60 millions sterling in the hands of Greek subjects, who are all anxious to buy manufactured products, as the country has been swept bare of almost every article of foreign manufacture. That British manufacturers are far from asleep is shown by one single example which may be quoted from many in the possession of the overseas organisation of the Federation of British Industries. The Federation are organising a great exhibition of British manufactures at Athens in the autumn, and already their members have undertaken obligations which in regard to space and transport total at least £50,000, and further applications for inclusion in the exhibition are coming in every day. Now, shrewd British business men are not likely to spend £50,000 on propaganda work for one single area unless they have little doubt that they can supply the goods to the orders they hope to receive.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

Outside Europe the situation is even more promising for British manufacturers. In South America the importers are showing the strongest preference for British goods because of their recognised quality while in our overseas dominions the preference for British goods, justly earned for their excellence, has been further enhanced by the wave of patriotism which the war has helped to strengthen. That the world is anxious to obtain all the British manufactures which we are able to export is unquestionable, and in most of these countries not

having suffered through the war, are in a position to pay the enhanced cost which they rise in wages will necessitate. To give but one other indication. During the last three months the Federation has received over 700 inquiries for goods from foreign importers, most of them for very large amounts.

But the pessimist will say, and is saying, "It is no use having orders if you cannot supply the goods, and at the present time no manufacturer can enter into any contract because, owing to the labour situation, he neither knows what the price of production will be six months hence nor even whether he will be able to deliver the goods at all."

Those who write like this, however, appear to forget that the British worker, and, in fact, everybody in the British Isles has been working for four and a half years under great pressure, and the natural effect of the armistice has been a reaction. Tired workers have, in short, been taking a holiday, and once existing uncertainties are removed, the tired worker refreshed by his holiday and assured of a better economic position than was heretofore the case, will be ready to settle down to hard work, provided he recognises that he as well as his employers, will benefit thereby.

## TRADE POLICY NEEDED.

It is just because employers and employees have been getting together and discussing how this may be effected that the nation may feel reassured. The success of the National Industrial Conference bears out what we mean by the statement, and in proof of the fact that the average employee is sound at heart, we have only to turn to two little facts of recent occurrence—namely, the refusal of the Parliamentary Committee to the Trade Union Congress to support the endeavours of a few extremists to use the strike as a political weapon for obtaining the abolition of conscription, and the drastic refusal of the rank and file of the Triple Alliance to follow the advice of their executive and embark on a similar attempt to coerce Parliament. Finally, the steady decline in unemployment is conclusive evidence that a revival in trade is near.

Nevertheless, it is only right to add that this trade revival is dependent on a definite trade policy being adopted officially.

Similarly they want to know how far and to what extent nationalisation or State control of industry is going. Finally, some measure of stability must be obtained, on the one hand in the labour position, and, on the other, in the currency question. Fair and reasonable terms, once they are agreed upon must not be liable to be overthrown at a moment's notice by a small section of the employees while a stabilisation of the exchange, and a check on the continued inflation of the currency are equally important.

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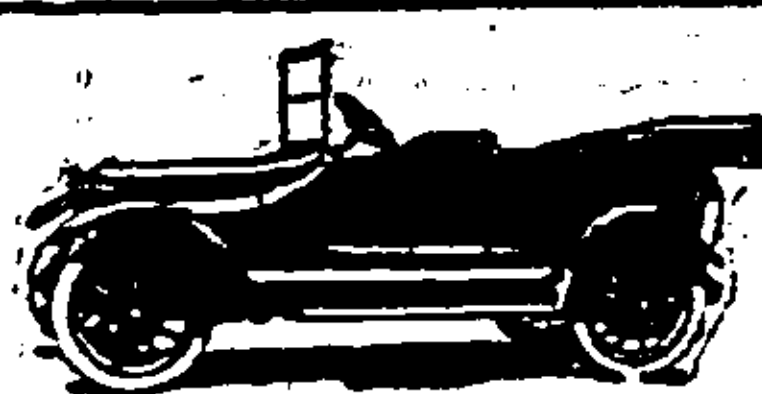
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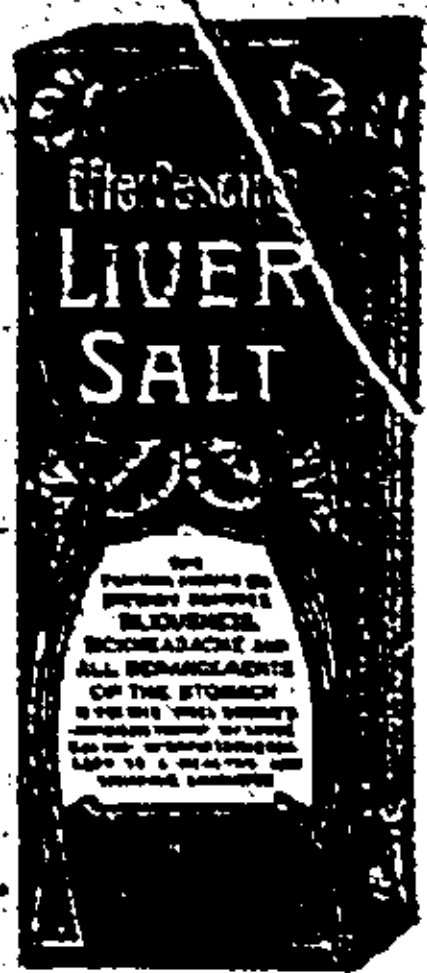
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## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1919.

## RESERVATIONS FOR EVERYBODY.

One would imagine from the tone of the remarks made by the Chinese members of the Legislative Council during yesterday's discussion of the Ordinance reserving a certain portion of Dumb-bell Island for such persons as can obtain the consent of the Governor-in-Council, that this piece of legislation were conceived in a spirit of racial animosity. That no such intention exists ought surely to go without saying. The measure is simply designed to assure comfortable and healthy conditions of living for those who have made a settlement on the island and are interested in its development as a holiday resort. It was suggested by one of the Chinese spokesmen that if these people want to have an area reserved to themselves, they can do that by purchasing the necessary land and buildings. But that point was quickly answered by Mr. Alabaster, who pointed out that such a contingency as the wholesale buying up of land on the island was the very thing that the residents did not want to happen.

Now, quite apart from the case of Dumb-bell Island, let us look at this reservation question dispassionately. As we see it, the present situation calls for more, not fewer, reservations of this character. The Peak reservation scheme has without a doubt had most beneficial results—and, incidentally, it was not opposed by the Chinese members of the Council. It has meant that Europeans have been able to live under conditions of general health and comfort which would never have existed had everybody had a free run of the Peak. If other Europeans, not happening to reside on the hills, have had any grievance, it is that they too have not been given a reservation elsewhere. There is a big area above Caine Road which is mis-named a European reservation, but to-day it is almost wholly occupied by non-Europeans. To those who think superficially, the foregoing observations might appear to support the argument that there is racial unfairness being shown on this question. Our answer is that this is no raising of a racial issue as such. When we say that we should like to see more reservations, we mean it, but we should like to see all races with their own reservations—that is, reservations in certain areas for Europeans, for Chinese, for Portuguese and for Japanese too if they want them. Where would the unfairness be in that? Where the unreasonable discrimination? In point of fact, most non-Europeans already have their own reservations, though not prescribed by law, in the sense that they have gathered together in communities and wholly occupy extremely large areas of the Colony. Europeans do not want to encroach on areas in which, for example, the Chinese have freely settled; equally, they do not want the Chinese to come in and oust them out of districts in which they have made their homes. We have seen what has happened in the Robinson Road, Conduit Road and Bowen Road levels, to mention only a few. And that is what will occur everywhere else unless laws are passed making it impossible.

Even the Chinese will admit, we suppose, that the Europeans have been hit, and hit badly, by the non-European "invasion" of the middle hill districts. After all, Europeans have to live somewhere; if recent tendencies are not stopped, they will soon have no place in which to reside. It is no use blinking the fact that different peoples have different standards and modes of life. We want that point recognised. When it is conceded, it will be seen that there is nothing at all unreasonable or unfair in Europeans asking to have certain areas reserved to themselves. But what they claim, they do not wish to deny others. So we give us all our particular reservations. Then we ought all of us to be happy and contented. It is in no attitude of racial superiority that we approach this question. We look at it from the practical, common-sense point of view. And it is only by squarely facing facts that the problem can be settled once and for all.

## NOTES &amp; COMMENTS.

## HONGKONG AND THE GERMANS.

By the Ordinance which was passed by the Legislative Council yesterday, subjects of any country with which Britain was at war last year will be excluded from coming into the Colony of Hongkong for a period of three years unless they possess a permit signed by the Colonial Secretary enabling them to do so. If they contravene this law they will be liable to deportation and, in addition, may be fined \$5,000 or imprisoned for a year. That, in brief, is the mode in which Hongkong, acting in conformity with Imperial policy, will deal with former alien enemies. It may be added that the Governor is empowered to attach whatsoever conditions he thinks fit to any permit granted. This legislation, in the main, will, we have no doubt, commend itself to the great majority of Britishers in this Colony. At the public meeting which was called some time back on this subject, the unanimous wish of the extremely large gathering which assembled was that enemy subjects be excluded from the Colony for a fixed number of years, and that they then only be admitted under a system of licences. The Ordinance passed yesterday does not go so far as this, on the face of it, though, of course, the matter will be materially affected by the freedom or otherwise with which permits are granted.

## THE GOVERNOR'S POWERS.

As the law now stands, there is nothing to prevent the Governor from refusing to grant any permits—in which case, total exclusion during the period of operation of the Bill would result—neither is there any power preventing him from giving permits to all and sundry. Literally, it is in the hands of the Governor to say who shall and who shall not come into the Colony. Though nothing was said on the subject, we presume, however, that certain lines of policy in this regard will be laid down by the Imperial Government for the guidance of Governors in operating the measure. As to the future, it is possible that the Ordinance may be amended as time goes on, it may run its full three years, or it may be re-enacted when it expires. All that is in the lap of the gods, and no doubt the local law will be affected by general Imperial policy on the subject. Meantime, if we have not got all that we desire, let us remember that half a loaf is better than no bread. And we can rest contented that for three years at any rate any Hun who is permitted to come into the Colony will be kept under close surveillance. The legislation, to be really effective, ought to be followed in general spirit by the Allies as a whole. Let us hope it will. "No Germans wanted here," should be our motto.

## HONGKONG AERODROME.

The Hongkong Government has no knowledge of the suggested establishment of a Chinese Government aerodrome in Hongkong, concerning which a London correspondent has been writing at some length to a number of Far Eastern newspapers. When we read the story, we were inclined to discount it, for we cannot well imagine a Chinese Government establishment of the kind named being set up on British territory. The Government "presumes" that any aerodrome which may be established here would be controlled either by the Imperial or the Hongkong Government. We should imagine that the presumption is a fairly safe one. All the same, we should like to feel that Hongkong is not going to lie back and do nothing in the matter of getting into line with other places so far as the inauguration of aerial mail and passenger services is concerned. We need not doubt that aeroplanes will soon be in great use in all parts of the world for commercial and other purposes. What is Hongkong going to do about it? Are we going to wait for prompting by the Imperial authorities? We suggest the following to Mr. Alabaster as a question to be submitted to the Government:—Has the Government taken, or does it intend in the near future to take, any steps for the inauguration of an aerial and/or passenger mail service in Hongkong? With a plain answer to such a question we should know where we really are on this subject.

## ETON'S "TUCK SHOP."

The will has been proved of Mr. H. Webber, of New Windsor, at one time proprietor of the famous "tuck shop" at Eton, known as "Little Webbers." Mayor of Windsor in 1894, who died on March 24, and left £6,937.

## DAY BY DAY.

## IDEAS ARE THE LIFE-BLOOD OF BUSINESS, BUT MANY A MAN HAS FAILED FROM HAVING TOO MANY IDEAS AND NOT ENOUGH ACTION.

Yesterday's health return shows six fatal cases of enteritis, all being Chinese.

A Chinese was to-day charged with stealing a cat in Shauiwan on the 28th inst. He was sentenced to four weeks' hard labour.

The total number of rats examined in Hongkong last year was 85,402 as compared with 86,114 in 1917. 186 were found to be plague-infected (23 in 1917).

The medical report on Victoria Gaol for last year states that 1,063 out of the 3,577 total admissions to the gaol, or 29.7 per cent., were found to be physically unfit for full task.

The number of vaccinations performed in the Chinese public dispensaries of the Colony last year shows a very great decrease, 4,925 as against 39,405 in 1917, which was the year of the small-pox epidemic.

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Club Lusitano was held yesterday afternoon, when the resolution passed by the general meeting authorising the Committee to sell the Club premises was confirmed.

At the Police Court to-day, Mr. R. E. Lindsell fined a Chinese \$10, or 14 days' hard labour, for stealing 49 catties of rice. He said it was the sweepings off a ship. He had two previous convictions against him.

The number of convictions secured last year by members of the District Watchmen's Force was 172 as compared with 113 in 1917 and 213 in 1918. An alteration in the Force by which the detective staff was increased to 20 is having good results.

Two Chinese rattle workers were charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell to-day with unlawful possession of two daggers. Inspector Macdonald stated that he thought the men had intentions of using them. Mr. Lindsell sentenced them to six months' hard labour.

Owing to the high rate of silver, partly caused by the local removal of millions to Kwangsi, aside from international influence, Hongkong notes have depreciated much the last few days, says the *Canton Times*. The local money ex-changers are refusing to accept large amounts of Hongkong notes for exchange because of the silver shortage. Hongkong notes were accepted at 94 per cent. of their face value yesterday.

The total number of assisted emigrants presented for examination in Hongkong last year was 9,433, of whom 6,867 were passed and allowed to proceed, compared with 20,658 and 15,265 in 1917. The number of those who, on examination, expressed themselves as unwilling to emigrate was 277 or 2.93%. Apart from the falling off by nearly 1,200 of the emigration to the Dutch Indies, this heavy decline is due to the entire stoppage of the assisted emigration to Singapore in February.

The Victoria Theatre management ask us to announce that, owing to the *Empress of Russia* being delayed at Manila, the two artists, Mr. Baroen and Miss Rosetti, who were to appear to-night at the Victoria, will not do so. Consequently the musical programme will not be included in their bill. "The Lightning Raider," which will be screened again to-night, was a good money-spinner, attracting last night a packed house, who thoroughly enjoyed this fine picture, in which Pearl White takes the principal part.

We recorded a few days ago the run that took place at Macao on the Banco Ultramarino owing to the scarcity of sufficient silver in the Bank in exchange for the notes that were presented on the Bank. The new Governor recently passed orders making it imperative for every person desirous of getting silver change from the Banco Ultramarino to secure a Police permit for same. This maiden act of the new Portuguese Governor has been criticised severely. The idea is quite novel. The new Governor's act naturally put a stop to the run.

## ROBBIE'S LETTERS.

## TO HIS NEPHEW AT HOME.

Hongkong, Aug. 27, 1919.

Dear Allick,

I see from the papers that the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., and Mayor of Cheung Chan, has been performing again. I like to see a man that sticks in at his job. As McGluskay would say, there's hope of salvation for the man that doesn't shirk his task; it's the lary ones that are damned from their mother's nipples to the doors of judgment. A lary man can make a lary job out of anything under Heaven but a man of industry can make himself sweat lying on his back souring the stars. It all depends on the man, no on the job.

Nobody could ever say that Alabaster was a lary man. He's nippy—aye, he's aye there at the psychological moment. But mind ye, a man to be able to do that sort of thing all the time has to be more than a worker; he's got to be a prophet as well and, to quote McGluskay again, the whole art of being a successful prophet is having a bit knowledge up your sleeve. Never prophesy until you're sure, my lad.

So the next time you see one of our Hon. friend's nippy letters about the Germans, a children's playground or something else that's already in hand, and about which all really concerned have been working hard at for weeks past, just ask yourself before ye begin to hand out any bouquets, whether it's case of sheer hard work or prophesy on his part merely that he knew all the time but couldn't resist the temptation of a little flutter in the limelight. If some of the Hon. members would get busy with some real live schemes instead of consistently fumbling my correspondents that gets them nowhere, we would like them much better. What about that War Memorial Hospital? What about—but makee.

To come back to this German business. If we go the length of keeping them out of this Colony it will be a mistake—folly—Protection of the worst kind, and, like Protection of any kind, bad for us in the long run. When a man's heart runs a race with his brain and wins, his conscience may gain but his business suffers. Only a calm man can be just. Mind ye, I've just as much dislike for the Germans as any man can ever have. With many of us, however, the most intimate source of contact during the war was confined to reading about what an awful brute he was—and ever more shall be. That's right; once a German always a swine. But are we so afraid of him, now that we know all his tricks, as to try and keep him out? I think it's a sign of weakness myself; it's no British way. Many of us want to keep him out because we're afraid of him—not in a physical sense—but afraid that he'll eat into some of the fine fat profits we've been suffering from during the past five years; afraid of the competition. Lack of competition is the willow tree on which the profiteer hangs his harp and the while twangs a merry tune to the key of high prices. The numerous liquidations of German firms—those long drawn-out post mortems—have surely laid bare to the gaze commercial, all the tricks the box ever contained. If we keep him out we adopt Protection, and Hongkong's prosperity has depended and always will depend on Free Trade. Here we produce nothing; we can't even produce enough food to feed our labouring classes, as witness the recent rice trouble. Besides, if the German canna come here he'll go somewhere else near at hand and, what's more, he'll not have far to seek for friends. If, for no other reason, let's grip the nettle firmly at once and the while keep him under our eye. The Government will see to it that through its permits no other than potential murderers will be again allowed in our midst. The community on the other hand will flo its bit. There'll be no long strips of crimson carpet, they'll be forbidden our clubs (and hearts as well) and for them to break through the social crust will be as difficult as getting past Peter.

But we must forget the daft days when Holyoakism first bit us; when feeling outran our senses; when to order Hamburg steak was a sign of suspicion and B.E.U. posters became common in the land. Ill-feeling carried us far. Even Constitutional Reform was conceived in rancour, for if Pollock hadna disliked our late Governor, thus giving Holyoak the chance for a personal boost at the time, the Association would have died aborning. Even our Chamber of Commerce made no

result was practical Protection.

look like goats over the Commission business. As a community we've been made fools of. Now's our chance to show that we've got some sense of our own left and refuse to be spoon-fed and double-crossed any longer. Let's quit amateur politics. Our Government may, oh, occasion, be stupid and dilatory, but they've no axe to grind anyway.

"Here," says I, "hover a blink, where did ye get hold of this medal talk." "They're bound to give us one," says Mac, "I read in the papers the other day." "Aye," says I, "granted that ye did. Some folks after they've read a thing in print think that they've secured a double-riveted mortgage on the wisdom of the ages. Some folks that I know could read a 20% war bonus in their death warrant. Reading without thinking is just like fishing without bait—a sheer waste o' time. If you look again at that bit o' reprint you're referring to, you'll see that among other things it's only soldiers that left their native shores in any part of the Empire, whether they eventually entered a war theatre or not, that'll get a medal."

"Now," as I said to him, "look here Mac," says I, "as you've been domiciled in Hongkong for the past fifteen years and what's more forbye, as the only theatre you ever entered during the war was the Victoria Theatre, how in the name of commonsense can ye expect a medal?" Mac, he then about-turned and retired into his mental shell and between drinks I finished off the argument.

"Ye see Mac," said I, "this medal business is likely to develop into what a half-fledged journalist might call one of the ironies of life! You see as I read that thing, it's like this. All the men who volunteered for active service and who went away, from the Colony, the dispensables who were combed out of the Government service and sent away and conscripted dispensables who were drafted Kirkeward, they'll all get the medal. The man who was declared indispensable and had therefore to do two jobs at once, who was a soldier minus a soldier's pay, who suffered under the Army Act, was practically dead and buried in this hole of a place throughout the war, he gets the grateful thanks of the Colony—perhaps—but certainly no medal. On the other hand I hear that the Police Reserves are likely to get something to justify their existence during the war. Mind ye, I don't grudge them it. They deserve anything, provided it keeps them quiet. By the way that reminds me that I didna either hear or see much of this splendid body o' men during the recent rice riots. Anyway it's only but right that they should get something to show a suspicious world they've no been hibernating during the past five years. What's more forbye, the Editor of the *Police Reserve Gazette* should get special mention when they're at it, for mind ye, getting up "bullet" competitions and the like might truly be considered war-work—that is if ye didna know any better.

But as I said to Mac about this medal business, he needsna be discouraged. There's aye the chance o' getting up a subscription in the Corps for the purchase of this military trimming. I believe the Canton Mint are right good at turning out work o' this kind and we've aye the local Docks to fall back on if the worst comes to the worst.

"All right," says Mac, "but what about our back pay?" says he. Well as I said to him, that's no so easily answered. The point at issue seems to be this. Are the members of the Defence Corps soldiers, or are they not? If under the Army Act, they're considered soldiers then they should be paid and have a lot o' back pay to draw. If they're no to be paid, then they're no soldiers and should be allowed to resign if they want to.

... and another thing, I don't agree wi' your Protection ideas. I consider at the present time that Free Trade ought to be the most urgent of all questions before the country. Man, how can we have a League of Nations without this policy being subscribed to? Free and equal trading must surely be an ultimate axiom of such a League and the moment chosen by our Government to desert this principle will be disastrously inopportune. For many years our knowledge of the joys of Protection was merely academic but now the folks at Home are sampling the real thing and they do not find it conform to contract. When we were at war, embargoes were imposed on imports and the German submarines added, in their own drastic way, to the long list of prohibited articles. The

## TODAY'S MISCELLANY.

A hostess pointed out to me one night this week, says a writer in the *London Evening News*, the marks of lighted cigarettes on her carpet. "It used to be the new boy officers who, seated never to have known that there are such things as ashtrays," she said. But lately one has noticed that girls who smoke are quite as careless. Anent this growing custom of people of both sexes smoking in ball-rooms one reads a terse, but very much to the point, notice that was posted up in a ball-room in Calcutta years ago. It reads—

Gentlemen will not smoke in the Ball-room.

Others will not be allowed to.

There were no offenders that night.

In the June issue of the *Educational Times*, Dr. Alexander Irvine, author of "My Lady of the Chimney Corner," gives an account of an interview in Mr. Fisher's office at Whitehall, at which he was present, between the Right Hon. Herbert Fisher, M.P., the British Minister of Education, and Judge Henry Neil, the American Minister of Mother's Persions, while the English Education Bill was under discussion in Parliament. In the course of the interview Judge Neil asked—"How about the feeding of hungry children?" Mr. Fisher replied—"The present law is quite adequate for the present. Wealth has never in the history of England been so equally distributed. I was in a school of 500 scholars the other day, and of that number only 20 took advantage of the free lunch provided. The others preferred to go home, where they had probably a better lunch. Judge Neil asked—"Is there any charge made for these lunches?" Mr. Fisher replied—"None whatever." Judge Neil thereupon said—"I was in a school in Scotland not long ago, and while the luncheon provided was supposed to be free, I noticed that the children were made to feel that they should pay for it and in fact many of them did." Mr. Fisher replied—"You would not find that condition in England."

or Prohibition, call it what you will, and so far the only satisfaction, we, as a nation, have got out of the process has been confined to watching the prices rise and the wages trying to catch them up. Our shipping resources are still inadequate. Meanwhile manufacturers profit and consumers pay. Monopolies, trusts and combines war and grow fat thanks to the withdrawal of control prices and the reduction of the Excess Profits Tax. Fleeced on every hand the folks at Home see fortunes being minted out of their distress. Surely they must know recognise the fruits of Protection—high prices, short supplies, unemployment and unrest. The fact that this form of Protection has been artificially produced doesna affect the nature of its results. The Government would only now seem to appreciate the situation by making a belated attempt to lay a heavy hand on the profiteer. On the other hand, Mr. Lloyd George has already started to horn in on this Protection business by declaring that certain unstable industries must be protected. This is a fallacy. Ye canna protect your industries and the workers at one and the same time.

Free Trade was the source of our commercial and financial ascendancy and past events, plus arithmetic, clearly establish the enormous benefits which have accrued to Britain since Cobden and his followers put the lid on Protection more than half a century ago. We cannot reconstruct our industry and commerce by interfering with the inflow and outflow of goods by means of artificial barriers. We have our mineral resources, our extensive seaboard and our native shrewdness and ability, what we want is not Protection but Efficiency, the efficiency which springs from, and has its being in, technical education and research, the abandonment of conservative methods by the application of science to industry and thorough-going organisation. That way, and by no other way, does peace and progress lie; and not by the adoption of any fiscal device, the most obvious effect of which is to transfer the money from the pockets of the poorer classes to the credit balances of the wealthier. Now you mark my words.

Yours truly,  
ROBT MACWHIRTER



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### HONGKONG SANITARY AFFAIRS. ANNUAL REPORT

The total revenue of the Sanitary Department (Hongkong) last year was \$290,216.15 and expenditure \$356,062.78.

The joint report of the Principal Civil Medical Officer and the Medical Officer of Health states:

The Sanitary Board's control extends over the island of Hongkong, which has an area of about 32 square miles, and to that portion of the mainland between the shore and the range of Kowloon Hills extending from the village of Tsung Kwan O in Junk Bay on the east, to the village of Kau Pei Kang on the west, with a seaboard of about 13 miles and an area of about 16 square miles. This area includes "Old Kowloon," which has been British since 1861, and has an area of about 294 square miles, and a portion of the New Territories leased to this Government in 1898. The remainder of the New Territories—about 266 square miles—is outside the Board's jurisdiction. The City of Victoria, situated on the northern side of the Island, has a frontage on the sea of nearly five miles and is separated from the Kowloon portion of the Colony by the Harbour.

The domestic buildings in Victoria, number 11,133 (excluding barracks and police stations) of which 1,024 are non-Chinese; there are also 183 European dwellings in the Hill District. The number of houses completed during the year was as follows:—Victoria 208, Kowloon 164, Outlying Districts and Peak 34, making a total of 406 as compared with 335 in 1917. In addition to the above, miscellaneous buildings such as offices, godowns, etc., were erected to the number of 36 (63 in 1917).

The City of Victoria is divided into ten, and Old Kowloon into three Health Districts, with an Inspector in charge of each. The Inspector in charge of No. 3 Health District has also charge of the sanitary work on the Peak. There are also four Inspectors engaged in the supervision of scavenging and conservancy work, including the upkeep of dust carts, boats, etc., used in this connection. In the outlying districts the sanitary work is supervised by the Police Officer of the district, except in Shauki-wai which has been incorporated with No. 1 Health District although it lies beyond the limits of the city. The Inspectors in Hongkong work under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health and in Kowloon under that of the Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

#### GENERAL SANITARY CONDITIONS

The activity in building operations which has been such a noticeable feature since 1912 has not abated and the demand for housing accommodation for the Chinese is still in excess of the supply. The Colony has several times since 1911 been subjected to the influx of many thousands of Chinese seeking refuge from disturbances in their own country, and of these not a few appear to remain after the majority have returned to China. In connection with anti-plague measures to keep rats as much as possible out of houses, 217 ground surfaces have been cemented in Victoria and 17 in Kowloon (411 and 27 in 1917)

whilst 852 buildings have had rat-runs filled with cement in Victoria and 660 in Kowloon (496 and 487 respectively in 1917). Obstructions have been removed from backyards in 21 houses in Victoria and 3 in Kowloon (25 and 2 in 1917). 6,095 notices were issued for the abatement of sanitary nuisances in Victoria (5,229 in 1917) and 1,227 in Kowloon (1,458 in 1917); while 2,715 and 205 represent the number of notices for the prevention of nuisances, in contravention of the Buildings Ordinance, in Victoria and Kowloon (2,335 and 303 respectively in 1917). Notices prohibiting the breeding of mosquitoes were served to the number of 46 in Victoria and none in Kowloon (38 and 15 in 1917). Other sanitary improvements have been carried out by the Public Works Department during the year, including additional nullah training to the extent of 2,608 feet (10,383 in 1917), and scavenging lanes have been provided to the extent of 19,866 feet. The rainfall for the year (101,605 inches) was considerably more than in 1917 (81,485 inches) and is above the average of the last decade.

#### POPULATION

The distribution of population estimated to the middle of 1918 was as follows:—

|                                       |         |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| Non-Chinese Civil Population          | 13,500  |
| Chinese Civil Population              | 299,450 |
| City of Victoria (including the Peak) | 15,300  |
| Villages of Hongkong                  | 80,200  |
| Kowloon (including New Kowloon)       | 93,400  |
| New Territories (land)                | 59,650  |
| Population afloat                     | 548,000 |
| Total Chinese Population              | 561,500 |

The population figures have been estimated by the usual method based on the natural increase, as shown by the census returns of 1906 and 1911. There is no means of estimating the number of Chinese in the Colony at any given time except by a census, and until a new census is taken the present estimated population figures must be considered to be quite unreliable and are in all probability much too low. The civil population consists chiefly of male adults but owing to the disturbances in China during the last few years, which resulted in the immigration of refugees and their families, the proportion of females to male appears to be increasing.

The boat population numbered 59,650 and the registered boats belonging to the port and villages of Hongkong are as follows:—

|                                  |        |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| Passenger boats, classes A and B | 1,074  |
| Lighters, cargo and water boats  | 1,747  |
| Other boats                      | 12,538 |
| Fish drying hulks                | 8      |
| Total                            | 15,367 |

The licensed boats in the New Territories numbered 11,430.

There is a large passenger traffic between Hongkong and the mainland of China, the number travelling by the river steamers being as follows:—

|            |         |
|------------|---------|
| Arrivals   | 700,986 |
| Departures | 704,414 |

whilst the figures of the Kowloon-Canton Railways are:—

|            |         |
|------------|---------|
| Arrivals   | 323,642 |
| Departures | 307,494 |

The effect on the number of residents caused by this traffic is not known because there are other ways of entering and leaving the Colony of which there are no statistics.

### UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

#### EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following, subject to the approval of the Senate, is the result of the Matriculation Examination of the University of Hongkong, held in July:—

Award of Scholarships: King Edward VII. Scholarship: Mir Alim Khan, Queen's College; Abdealy T. M. Barma, Diocesan Boys School. President's Scholarship: Tsui Tsz Shuk, Queen's College. Chinese Chamber of Commerce Scholarship: William James Howard, Diocesan Boys School. Honours List: Jean Baptiste Vinh, St. Joseph's College; Tsui Tsz Shuk, Queen's College; Chow Fung To, St. Joseph's College; Abdealy T. M. Barma, Diocesan Boys School.

Pass List: Suleyman Haroon, George F. M. Barwald, Wong Cow Soi, Sheikh Abdool Majid Sopher, Pun Ping Chung, Leonardo D'Almada e Castro, Chan U Ying, Chan Kam Man, Leung Wai Ping, Mir Alim Khan, Leonardo F. M. Xavier, Lo Wai Kwan, So Pak Sui, Hsu Han Sun, Kong Kam Chuen, Lau Kui Cho, Li Tsao Yiu, George Stephen Ford, Deng Hso Han, Mahomedbhy Abdool Kyum, Hu Pei Lung, Sin Ping He, Fu Dian Ching, William James Howard, Chu Kwang Tien, Charles F. Gower Jackson, Kuo Cho, John Shea, Ho Lian Nagan, Edward Charles Fincher, Hu Feng Tain, Kes Sumavat, Kwok On, Chu Wei Kan Chen, Hui Ting, Harry Hong Sling, Wu Han Ching, Albert K. Shem.

Pass List (Shanghai): Zung Poh Nyeu, Jamsah Sorabjee Guddar, Hsu Vung Ping, Wong Chin Ming.

Pass List (Penang): Bashia Merican, Yoo Wee Pin, Cheah Swee Cheng, Khoo Thean Sang, Yoo Choon Hoo, Lee Hong Boh, Chia Pow Hin.

The following candidates previously referred in English have now passed: Yin Chung Yu, Pao Te Cheng, Woo Tack Shun.

The following candidates who previously matriculated are now qualified to enter the Medical Faculty: Ngan Chun On, Seah Eng Khway.

The following candidates are referred in English: Chow Wei, Tzee Swadi Boon-Long, Wu Tun Zin, Cheung Chung Hon.

The following candidate is referred in Chinese: Frank Tse Wing Kwan.

The following candidates have failed the Matriculation Examination but are entitled to Senior Local Certificates: Yih Fob Mee, Cheah Chong Chee.

Senior local examination pass list—(Boys): Li Yue Hau, Ho Ka Lau, F. X. D'Almada e Castro. Pass list—(Girls): Yuen Kwai Sun, Tam Chiu Tin, Wong Sui Tsan, Marjorie Edna Garrod, Lu Choi Ying, Emilia de Figueiredo, Theresa Maria Gil, Maria Augusta Dos Remedios, Cheung Yuk King, Ng Sui Lin, Tam Lai Sheung, Eunice Samy, Lucy Thomas, Rose Emily White, Wong Po Kwai, Marie Stella Noronha, Hilda Xavier, Olivia Xavier, Laura Figueiredo, Anna Lyen.

#### JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following lists are published subject to the approval of the Senate:—

Pass list (boys)—Lee Kai Yan, Im Chiu He, Kwok Ying Kwong, Chin Yan Lok, Tan Tjong See, Edgar Vincent Reed, Kenneth Tyson, William Alfred Zimmermann, Kwok Hing Kai, Arthur Bird Hanson, Wong Chun Fok, Henrique Jose Prata, Dellano Vicente Lopes, Robert Cyril Reed, Chan Leung Shi, John Go Tuaco, Stanley Hall Garrod, Minoru Ono, Lawrence Tsan Nam Fong, Anthony Augusto Gil, Paul Valery, Abdul Gunnee Abhat, Antonio Botelho, Sirdar Abhat Rumiabhi (distinction in stenography), Antonio D'Azevedo, Luke Tang Yee Yuen, Jose Eduardo Noronha, Louis Ma Choi, Mario Umamoto, Kai Yip Yung, Alberto Eduardo Tavares, Reinaldo Danenberg, Yang Chong Lam, Arthur Richard Tavares, Tang Cheong Leung, Tong Chun Chung, Wong Kam Thong, Chao Kuo Chun, Wong Kam Wing.

Junior Local (Shanghai)—Ting Ching Sung, Sun Bacon, Lam Lok Ming, Sung Bih, Hall Tso Zeb.

Junior Local (Girls)—Annie Persira, Diong Pek King (distinction in needlework), Annie Dillon, Carrie Tennison (distinction in history), Dorothy Barwald, Phillis Grace, See Chin, Wazir Rumiabhi, Doris Mabel Windebank, Lina Maria da Rosa, Florence, Esther Hamilton, Maria Ozorio, Elsony Maria Noronha, Margaret Holden, Poon Fong Kwai, Dolly Hanson, Tsang Chiu Ngo, Lily Ferguson.

### NOTICES

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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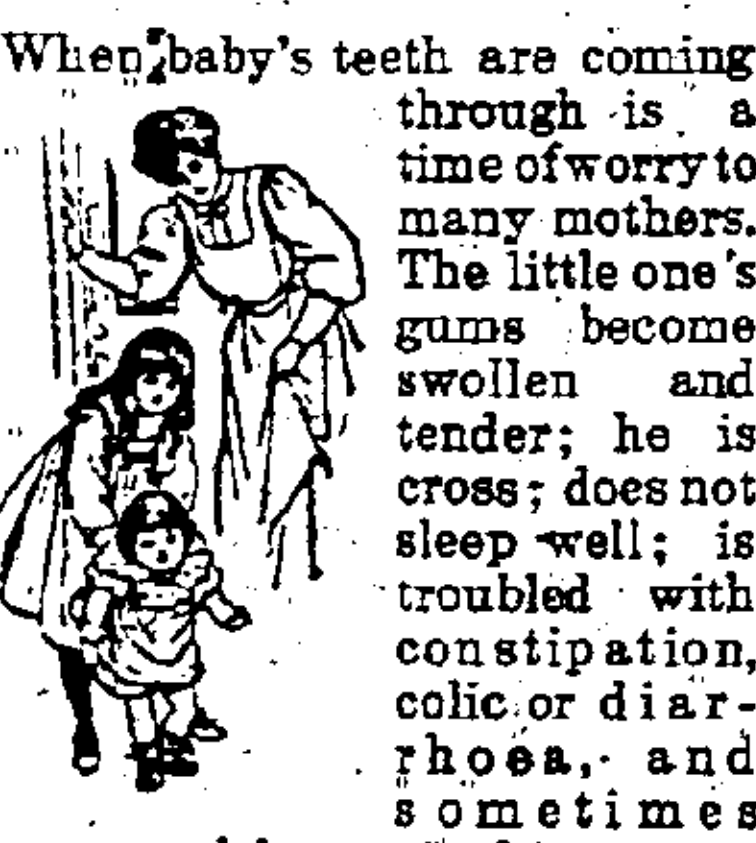
MOTEL MANSION.

### OUR 5,000 HUNS IN ENGLAND.

SOME RELEASED SOON.

Almost daily a Home Office committee is sitting in a wooden building inside the Home Office quadrangle to decide the fate of 5,000 interned Huns who wish to remain in England, says the *Daily Mail* of July 1. The rest have been repatriated. More than 2,500 cases have been examined. The rest will take at least a month. About 20 Germans have been released on account of their own ill-health or that of their British-born wives. "It is impossible to give exact figures until we complete our work," said a member of the committee. "We have already decided that some of the Germans must go to Germany and that others may remain here subject to a report by the police. If a man has a British-born wife and children we are not anxious to make Germany a present of the man, and provided the man has a good character he has generally secured exemption. So, too, in the case of a man whose sons have served in the Army or been killed. But if the man has anything against him these considerations do not weigh with the committee." The Home Secretary has not yet decided whether the men who have been granted exemption shall be released until the Peace Treaty is ratified by Germany. In any case there will be before long a number of unnaturalised Germans set free to resume their trade or business, mostly in the City of London. Their usefulness will largely depend upon the resumption of trade with German-speaking people in Germany, Austria, and German firms in neutral countries. They were, for the most part, agents or employees of agents in German business houses.

### TEETHING TIME NEED NOT MEAN TEARS.



When baby's teeth are coming through is a time of worry to many mothers. The little one's gums become swollen and tender; he is cross; does not sleep well; is troubled with constipation, colic or diarrhoea, and sometimes even convulsions seize him.

During this period nothing can equal the use of Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy. They regulate the bowels and stomach, and make the teething so easy that the mother scarcely realizes baby is getting his teeth.

These Tablets are equally helpful and harmless to the youngest infant and the child of eight or more, curing constipation, indigestion, colic, diarrhoea, simple fever and expelling worms.

Baby's Own Tablets are to be had from chemists, also post free at 60 cents the vial from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Seachuen Road, Shanghai.

#### BEER AND WHISKY PROFITEERS.

The maximum fine of £100 was imposed on Joseph Woodward, licensee of the Station Hotel, Wellington, Salop, recently for closing his public bar on Whit Monday while he sold whisky at 9d. in the hotel bar, which was 3d. more than he could have got for it in the other bar. William Hallam, licensee of the Imperial Inn, Tydesley, was fined £10 at Leigh for refusing to sell bitter beer in his public bar when the same kind of beer was being served in another part of the house at a penny a pint above the bar price.

### NOTICES

## MACKINTOSH'S

END OF SEASON

BARGAIN WEEK

From Monday—Sept 1st to Saturday Sept 6th

All good stock, but odd lines and some articles slightly shop soiled, marked at exceptionally low prices to clear in order to make room for new Autumn Goods.

## MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16, Des Vœux Road.

Telephone 29.

## Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

### SPECIAL CLEARANCE

## SALE

IN OUR  
GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT  
ONLY.

COMMENCES ON MONDAY NEXT

SEPTEMBER 1st for a few days.

We shall offer all slightly soiled and Surplus goods at

BARGAIN PRICES.

SEE WINDOWS.

### THE COLUMBIA CRAFONO LA

WITH NON-SET  
AUTOMATIC STOP.  
REQUIRES NO SETTING OR  
ANY ATTENTION  
WHEN PLAYING A RECORD.



THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

(THE COLUMBIA SHOP.)

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL: 1322.

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19, ICE HOUSE STREET.  
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

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INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY  
PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

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TEL 2877.

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GERIN, DREVARD & CO.  
4th Floor Hotel Mansions Tel 114  
and at Canton

MARINE ENGINES



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P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA  
AND

## APCAR LINES

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STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN  
GULF, AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES,  
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA,  
RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.SAILINGS FOR  
LONDON via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO,  
PORT SAID & MARSEILLES

| S.S.                                       | leave Hongkong about | Due, Marseilles about       | Due London about |
|--------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| NAGOYA                                     | 10th Sept.           | 15th Oct.                   | 24th October.    |
| FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.           |                      |                             |                  |
| DUNERA                                     | 7th Sept.            | due Bombay about 25th Sept. |                  |
| FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA. |                      |                             |                  |
| ARRATOON APCAR                             | 6th Sept.            | due Calcutta, 29th Sept.    |                  |
| FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.       |                      |                             |                  |

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freights, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE &amp; CO.

Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central,  
HONGKONG.

## CP OS

## SAILINGS

## HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (\*Moji) Kobe &amp; Yokohama)

| STEAMERS.         | HONGKONG. | VANCOUVER. |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|
| Empress of Russia | Sept. 4   | Sept. 22   |
| Empress of Asia   | Oct. 2    | Oct. 20    |
| Empress of Japan  | Oct. 15   | Nov. 5     |
| Monteagle         | Oct. 23   | Nov. 17    |
| Empress of Russia | Oct. 30   | Nov. 17    |
| Empress of Asia   | Nov. 27   | Dec. 15    |
| Empress of Japan  | Dec. 10   | Dec. 31    |
| Empress of Russia | Dec. 25   | Jan. 12    |
| Monteagle         | Jan. 1    | Jan. 25    |

Owing to Japanese Quarantine Regulations "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA," 4th Sept. will not call at Shanghai.

Passage Rates Hongkong to United Kingdom.

| EMPEROR OF RUSSIA | Gold | EMPEROR OF JAPAN | Gold |
|-------------------|------|------------------|------|
| 1st Class         | 24/6 | 1st Class        | 24/6 |
| 2nd Class         | 14/6 | 2nd Class        | 14/6 |
| 3rd Class         | 10/6 | 3rd Class        | 10/6 |

Fares subject to change without notice.

For particulars regarding passage rates, sailing, and reservation of accommodation, also insurance and descriptive literature apply to  
P. D. SUTHERLAND,  
General Agent,  
Phone 752.  
J. H. WALLACE,  
General Agent,  
Phone 42.CANADIAN PACIFIC  
OCEAN SERVICESPACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.  
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."  
Hongkong to San Francisco,  
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

|                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| S.S. "VENEZUELA" | 10th September. |
| S.S. "ECUADOR"   | 8th October.    |
| S.S. "COLOMBIA"  | 5th November.   |

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS &amp; Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only.)

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,

Apply to — Company's Office in

Telephone No. 141. ALEXANDRA BUILDING. Chater Road.

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## SHIPPING

## N. Y. K.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, K'ang, S'hai & Japan ports.  
Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern,  
Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.FUSHIMI MARU (Omitting Manila) Friday, 19th Sept., at 11 a.m.  
SATORI MARU (Omitting Keelung) Tuesday, 14th Oct., at 11 a.m.  
LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez,  
Port Said & Marseilles.KAMO MARU ... Friday, 5th Sept., at Noon.  
IYO MARU ... Friday, 19th Sept., at Noon.  
MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday  
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Sept., at 11 a.m.  
NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Oct., at 11 a.m.NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San  
Francisco, Panama & Colon.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO via Singapore.

KOSOKU MARU ... Wednesday, 3rd Sept.  
HWAHWA ... Middle of Sept.

CALCUTTA &amp; RANGOON via Singapore &amp; Penang.

YETOROFU MARU ... Monday, 15th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe &amp; Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Sunday, 21st Sept., at 11 a.m.  
AKI MARU ... Saturday, 18th Oct., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

SHINRYU MARU ... Tuesday, 2nd Sept.  
SHIDZUKA MARU ... Wednesday, 3rd Sept., at 11 a.m.

KAGA MARU ... Thursday, 18th Sept., at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, etc.).  
WAKASA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam) End of Sept.  
TSUYAMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) Thur. 2nd Oct.For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

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## SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN &amp; HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

PERSIA MARU direct to Nagasaki, 29th Aug. 10.30 a.m. "Omitting call at Shanghai."  
KOREA MARU ... 10th Sept.  
NIPPON MARU direct to Nagasaki, 25th Sept.  
TERUYO MARU ... 22nd Oct. (from Yokohama).  
SIBERIA MARU ... 10th Oct. (from Yokohama).  
SHINTO MARU ... 25th Oct.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU,  
SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ,  
BALBOA, CALAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers. Leave Hongkong.

ARYO MARU ... 10th Sept.  
KIYO MARU ... 14th July.  
SEIYO MARU ... 4th Nov.Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific  
Mail Steamship Co.Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.  
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE  
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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between

NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG &amp; SAN FRANCISCO

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light  
and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland  
Points to the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

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Telephone No. 1574.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

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"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

15,000 tons. 11,000 tons. 10,000 tons.

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VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS &amp; HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

Nov. 1st, 1919. Oct. 1st, 1919. Sept. 11th, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

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TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sailing

LONDON &amp; ANTWERP

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach  
the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or to BEISS &amp; Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 10, Apr. 1917.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## COASTWISE TRAFFIC.

A statement drawn up by a special Committee of M.P.s, interested in the subject showing the condition of coastwise traffic was issued recently, this being the basis of the case which the Committee is putting before the Government. The falling off in coastwise traffic between 1914 and 1918 is shown to be from 71,381,720 tons to 35,470,337 tons; due to shortage of trucks, unnecessary delays of ships, congestion of ports and loss of tonnage. There is an indirect competition between the railways and the coasting ships, due to the maintenance of pre-war railway rates, while tonnage rates have vastly increased. Notable instances of consequent diversion of traffic are given. Wool brought to London was sent by sea to Goole, and thence by canal or rail to the Yorkshire mills; now it goes by rail from London. Tinplates used to go by sea from South Wales to Liverpool; now they go by rail. China clay was carried from Fowey to the Manchester Ship Canal and thence by rail or canal to the Potteries; now it goes all the way by rail. There are anomalies in railway rates also that tend to increase the competition, and the net result is congestion of the railways with goods that ought to be carried by sea. All the facts are to be placed before Sir Eric Geddes, Sir Auckland Geddes and Sir Joseph Maclay, with a request for prompt action.

NATIONAL PENSION FOR THE  
MERCANTILE MARINE.

Mr. Houston's query in the House of Commons, recently, as to whether the Government had not made a profit of over £16,000,000 out of the premiums paid by British shipowners as war risk insurance of cargoes and crews, recalls the question put by Lieut. A. B. Roper, M.P., at the instance of the Mercantile Marine Service Association on the 3rd of March last, when he asked the President of the Board of Trade what balance was left in the hands of the department from the war risks insurance fund, and what use was to be made of this balance, and whether it would be most useful in providing the basis of a national pension fund for merchant seamen. The council of the Mercantile Marine Service Association consider that Mr. Bridgeman's reply, which was to the effect that any profits resulting from these schemes were paid into the National Exchequer, was eminently unsatisfactory, and further steps are being taken with a view to ascertaining the ultimate use which is to be made of this profit of over £16,000,000 which the Government has made out of the premiums paid by British shipowners.

## SAFETY AT SEA.

Mr. Bridgeman, replying to Captain Hamilton Benn, says—The Board of Trade have taken steps to carry out the recommendations of the Departmental Committee on Derelicts. In pursuance of recommendations (c) and (e) it was arranged in September, 1913, that the General Post Office should forward immediately to Lloyd's a copy of every message relating to derelicts received at Post Office coast stations. Reports made by shipmasters to the officers of the Board of Trade are also sent direct to Lloyd's, who are responsible for the dissemination of the information they receive. With regard to recommendation (d) the free issue of Meteorological charts was not considered necessary, as the Board of Trade weekly supplementary summary of notices to mariners is already issued gratis at all Custom Houses, and contains the latest information as to derelicts. The Merchant Shipping (Convention) Act, 1914, gives effect generally to recommendations (f), (g), and (h), but owing to the war the coming into operation of this Act has been postponed until the 1st January, 1920. Some outlying light stations have been fitted with wireless telegraphic apparatus, but for reasons of self protection this apparatus was removed when war was declared. The general lighthouse authorities advised that the expenses of fitting their tenders with such apparatus would not be justified, as these seldom deal with derelicts, and already receive adequate information about other wrecks. Regarding recommendation (k) the Admiralty have consented to send one of His Majesty's ships when a general lighthouse authority is unable to deal with a derelict.

## SHIPPING.

## C. N. C.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers. To Sail.

Weather Permits.

SHANGHAI ... Suiyang ... 1st Sept. at d'light.  
H'HOW, PHOI & H'PHONG Kailong ... 1st Sept. at 10 a.m.  
SWATOW & BANGKOK ... Liangchow ... 2nd Sept. at 11 a.m.  
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO ... Chusan ... 3rd Sept. at d'light.SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.  
Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yantze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Aug. 29, 1919.

Agents.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

| Steamer   | From     | Expected on or about | Will leave on or about | For      |
|-----------|----------|----------------------|------------------------|----------|
| Tijlapij  | Java     | in port              | 29th Aug.              | Japan    |
| Tijkini   | Shanghai | 30th Aug.            | 2nd Sept.              | Java     |
| Tijmaroek | Java     | in port              | 6th Sept.              | Java     |
| Tijlaroem | Java     | in port              | 5th Sept.              | Shanghai |
| Tijpanas  | Java     | 2nd Sept.            |                        |          |

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building.

Telephone No. 1574.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

| Steamships. | Captain       | Leaving                    |
|-------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| Haitan      | A. H. Stewart | SUN., 31st Aug. at noon.   |
| Quinnebaug  | Medina        | TUES., 2nd Sept. at 1 p.m. |
| Haihong     | J. W. Evans   | FRI., 5th Sept. at 1 p.m.  |

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik &amp; Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong. (Subject to Alteration).

| For Steamship                 | On                           |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| SHANGHAI via Swatow Choyhsang | Sun., 31st Aug. at d'light.  |
| KOBE                          | Tues., 2nd Sept. at d'light. |
| SHANGHAI                      | Tues., 2nd Sept. at d'light. |
| STRAITS & Calcutta            | Tues., 2nd Sept. at 3 p.m.   |
| MANILA                        | Fri., 5th Sept. at 3 p.m.    |
| TIENSIN                       | Sat., 6th Sept. at d'light.  |

CALCUTTA LINE.—The Line has now been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Southern Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Southern Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from Hongkong every Friday.

HAIIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi, where a limited amount of passenger accommodation is available.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having 20 to 22 bunks, sailings from Hongkong on 1st, 15th, 29th, and 31st.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuantan, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

## Under Straits Government Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN  
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.REGULAR SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FROM  
HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

| Steamers. | For                             | Date of arrival | Date of departure |
|-----------|---------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| "EASTERN" | Melbourne via Queens-land Ports | 29th Aug.       | 3rd Sept.         |

The above steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Saloon Passengers, having been built expressly for Tropical Voyages, and are complete with every modern convenience for Ocean Travelling.

A daily qualified Surgeon and Stewards are carried on each vessel.

For Passage Rates and Further Particulars Apply To

GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; CO.

AGENTS.







REMEMBER  
TEL. No. 977  
FOR

THE MOST  
MODERN  
CARS IN  
TOWN.

MERCURY GARAGE

## CAPTAIN FRYATT HOME.

LONDON'S TRIBUTE TO THE  
GALLANT SAILOR.

Hugh Martin writes in the *Daily News* of July 9 as follows:

It must surely have been Nemesis herself who prompted the German military machine to make martyrs and heroes of a nurse and a sailor. If you wanted to reach the deepest springs of tenderness and pride in the heart of an Englishman you would speak of a Nightingale and a Nelson. A sailor and a nurse are our real patron saints. Was it some dim apprehension of this that drove Germany to make a Cavell and a Fryatt the typical victims of her creed?

In trying to analyse the wave of emotion that swept over London yesterday when the body of Capt. Fryatt passed through the capital on its way to burial I found myself always driven back to this basic fact, that he was a sailor. All sailors are dear to us. They are exactly what we would all like at the bottom of our hearts like to be—and could be with British blood in our veins. And this sailor in particular summed up with marvellous completeness, in his life in his death, in his very face, now so well known to millions, our British ideal of the clean, hard, chivalrous sea service.

## WITH BOWED HEADS.

You could not doubt that the silent crowds in the Strand and Fleet-street, and on Ludgate Hill, felt that. They would have expressed it by simply saying: "He was a sailor," and taking off their hats or bowing their heads. And of this also you could be very sure, that at bottom there was much more of love for the sailor than of hate for the man who put him to death. Most of us are bad haters, though we like to pretend otherwise.

It was a sailor's procession that I saw come up Ludgate-hill, between lines that contained an unusually large proportion of naval uniforms. The naval escort of a hundred men paced slowly at the head in double line, with rifles reversed, so that the polished brass at the end of the butts looked, from the steps of St. Paul's like so many golden mirrors. Then a band composed of bluejackets, and after that a coffin on a gun carriage.

The coffin was covered with a Union Jack, and on the flag were two things—a wreath and the medal of the Order of Leopold, laid there by command of King Albert. Sixteen bluejackets drew the gun carriage and its burden with swinging step up the hill. To the right walked four captains of Great Eastern Railway steamers—old colleagues, and some of them former shipmates of the dead man—and to the left four more sailors, representing the Seafarers' Joint Council. These were the pallbearers.

The churchyard was an arena of mourning. By a happy thought no attempt had been made to keep the people off the steps of the cathedral, which were now black to the top with a solid slope of men and women. City office boys clung precariously on to the pillars of the portico; the buttresses to right and left of the steps were crammed to the edge; every window of the surrounding offices was full; below, only just enough room had been kept to allow the procession to halt.

## NEAR NELSON'S TOMB.

Through this great, quiet crowd passed the coffin, between lines of white-capped sailors, standing with bowed heads and reversed arms. Eight sturdy bluejackets bore it up the steps, to where the Bishop of London was waiting, his pastoral staff in his hand. And so the body of the dead seaman, entered the cathedral where another seaman—Nelson himself—lies buried. Eight lighted candles surrounded the bier under the dome, immediately above the grave of the great national hero.

The congregation was noteworthy. Every department of State without exception was represented. Capt. Sir Bryan Godfrey Faussett, R.N., was there for the King; Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss and Admiral Bantick represented the Admiralty; and Mr. Barnes the War Cabinet. Members of nearly all the Embassies were present. The family mourners were a brother and three daughters; the widow was only to attend the committal at Dovercourt. "No finer music has been heard in the Cathedral for many years. An orchestra of 150 performers—the men in surplices, the women in white dresses and veil—composed entirely of members of the Great Eastern Railway Musical Society, played with singularly moving effect reinforcing the great organ, while the Cathedral choir led the singing.

"HOME IS THE SAILOR. There were two hymns—'Eternal Father, strong to save,' and 'Abide with Me.' They were sung with deep emotion.

O Trinity of love and power,  
Our brethren shield in danger's hour:  
From rock and tempest, fire and foe,  
Protect them wheresoe'er they go.

There is no pathos more deep and true than in that prayer for the living at the funeral of a dead sailor.

After the Dead March, the Bishop of London, standing on the chancel steps, crozier in hand, pronounced the benediction—a very human, comforting, and friendly figure, yet touched, so it seemed to some who knelt around the catafalque, with a beauty hardly of this earth. Then they bore the body out again into the streets, and so on to its grave beside the North Sea. It is one of the graves that will not be forgotten by Englishmen as long as Englishmen are sailors.

FUNERAL AT DOVERCOURT. There was a remarkable and memorable demonstration at Dovercourt, where Capt. Fryatt had lived with his wife and family. A special train conveying the coffin and the officials of the Great Eastern Railway, together with those of the Anglo-Belgian Union and other societies, arrived punctually at 3.30 the coffin being met by the widow, Mrs. Fryatt, and her son Charles.

The procession included detachments of the Navy and Army and every society and institution in the town and district was also represented. Upwards of 2,000 school children lined the route, and there was enormous crowds at every point of vantage en route to the churchyard, all anxious to pay their last tribute to a brave man. Three Bishops—the Bishops of Colchester, Chelmsford, and Barking—took part in the historic ceremony. The grave was lined with red and white roses, Canterbury bells, evergreens, and white heather. A most impressive address was delivered by the Bishop of Chelmsford at the graveside.

## HUNGRY BERLIN.

HATED AND DISCONTENTED  
SOLDIERS.

A special correspondent of the *Daily News* writes as follows from Berlin on July 5:—Pictures like these can be seen daily all round Berlin just now. I draw all mine from the north because it is there they began, and it is there mostly that I have seen them. Invaliden Street runs from Old Moabit close to the Reichstag at the edge of Tier Garten, past the railway stations of Lehrter and Stettin, so on for about a twopenny tram ride.

It is a fine broad street, but towards its end the shops become small and poor and nasty. The poor must have their pleasures of the same sort as the idle rich, and here are shops with dirty book and squalid songs on broad sheets, and posters such as are not displayed in London, and suchlike. Such stuff is, I dare say, an easy refuge from the pangs of hunger. I give you a few of the commodities shown in the general run of those at this end of Invaliden Street:

Dried steinpilze (which I take to be some sort of lichen), 3.50 mk. per 1/4 lb.

Dried cabbage, 60 pfennigs;

Dried carrots, 65 pf.

Sultana pudding (a kind of semolina), 2.50 mk.

Dried pears, 2.12 mk.

Sardella, 1.20 mk. per lb.; or

The pods, 70 pf. per lb.

Here you see a good many shops that have been looted. Their plate-glass fronts are entirely smashed and have been done up with wood, through the chinks of which hungry people peer to see if by chance anything eatable has been left within. Beside them are shops unlooted. Little knots gather round one or other of them from time to time, but the vigilant Noske guard, with big round trench helmets on their heads, two stick bombs in each belt, and ever-ready rifles, cross the street and move them on or fire a volley into the air, which has the same effect.

These volleys are not, as might be supposed, blank shots but bullets. Perhaps these young soldiers do not know that the bullets must come down somewhere and at the velocity with which they went up. They have been heard to whistle over the British Legation, a mile away.

One mother whose little girl had been killed went out and inquired about it. An obliging soldier told her everything. They had fired into the air, but one of them had been careless and done the damage. They gave her his name, and someone else told where he lived.

A MACHINE-GUN CASE. I have seen a good deal of this "schreck" shooting, but none of the casualties. One day everyone was looking and pointing up to a third-floor window. I asked what was the matter, and they told me a woman who was looking out of the window had been shot. Just round the corner from there is a butter shop (of course with no butter in it) with the marks of fifteen bullets through the glass and on the stone. There was another bullet fired here which has left no mark. It went through an open window of the second storey, killed a woman nursing a young baby, and passing on severely wounded her father. An armoured car came down this street to the square, and there swung round with the machine-gun playing, and the butter shop happened to be in the way.

Sometimes, especially towards night, there is quite a busy trade in all sorts of doorways and passages. Those who have been in a successful raid are selling off their loot. I saw one man selling a coat in the very entrance to a clothing shop, whence perhaps he will draw his next stock. Another man walked by me wearing a very nice new mulberry-coloured overcoat. He opened it to show me the lining, and asked if I wanted to buy. A well-dressed man was coming away very satisfied with a good leather

## THE EX-KAISER.

## IS HE ENGLISH?

A writer in *Truth* says:—Here's a pretty discovery! A learned friend writes to me from the Temple:—The ex-Kaiser, his brothers and sisters, and all their children are English men and women. This is, so far as I know, good law by virtue of 4 and 5 Anne, c. xvi.: "An Act for the Naturalisation of the Most Excellent Princess Sophia Electress and Dutchess Dowager of Hanover and issue of her body." It enacts:—

"That the said Princess Sophia ..... and the issue of her body and all persons lineally descending from her born or hereafter to be born be shall be to all intents and purposes whatsoever deemed taken and esteemed natural born subjects of this kingdom as if the said Princess and the issue of her body and all persons lineally descending from her born or hereafter to be born had been born within this realm of England, any law, statute, matter or thing whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding."

"Queen Victoria was a lineal descendant of the Electress Sophia. The ex-Kaiser is her grandson. He and all his children are consequently by English law natural-born subjects of King George."

The effect of this, as my learned friend goes on to point out, is twofold. On the one hand, "if William II. comes to this country, he cannot, as a British subject, be put on trial for an offence unknown to British law, except by impeachment." So if his Majesty chooses to stand on his right of British citizenship he will provide some fun for the lawyers and for Parliament. On the other hand, not only can he be charged here with any crime known to English law, but for most of the crimes which are likely to be alleged against him his extradition can be demanded, so far as they were committed within the jurisdiction of British Courts. That would apply to crimes committed on the high seas or by air raids on British territory. Mr. Lloyd George told an election audience last year that he had good legal authority for saying that the Kaiser had committed an indictable offence. Presumably the authority was that of the then Attorney-General, now the Lord Chancellor.

handbag that he had evidently bought in the street. The police looked very hard at me because I carried my mackintosh on my arm. I was quite glad it was an old one.

LOCKSPITZELS? The Government says that these plunderings are part of a revolutionary plot. The Independent Socialists say that they are the work of Government agents, "lock-spitzels," to make an excuse for a "bath of blood." "Spitzel" is a police spy, and "locken" means to entice or decoy. The Independents speak of well-dressed people with "diamond" rings urging the people on and showing them the next shop-window to smash. Then when the looting has well commenced the jewelled one vanishes.

The soldiers are "almost all mere boys from the country, wooden-faced to the last degree. They slouch about, seeming to notice nothing, and then seem suddenly to make up their minds to shoot at something or nothing. It is very like crow-caring, which I daresay was the last job some of them did. You have to admire their courage, for they are in the midst of mortal enemies for their own making. The women would cut them in pieces with scissors if they got the chance. The latest report is that many of them are tired of Berlin, and that if they cannot get leave they will demobilise themselves. I suppose it is known that they are volunteers at about eight marks a day, and, of course, three times the food that a civilian gets. But I expect many of them will be found missing before very long.

## FREE TRADE REMEDY.

FRANCE TO LOWER COST  
OF LIVING.

Paris, July 8.—It looks as if the whole of France will be on strike on July 21. The postal service employees are the latest to decide to cease work on that day, so there may be no delivery of letters and no telephonic or telegraphic facilities. It is also possible that there may not be any gas or electricity, in which case Paris will have no newspapers or means of transport.

The General Confederation of Labour, which is organising this 24-hour stoppage, has announced its intention of making a demonstration that will force people who are not trade unionists to join in the protest against excessive prices and profiteering in the necessities of life. The movement has spread to the black-coated workers, who are sending a deputation to M. Clemenceau.

Immersed as he is in Peace Conference matters, the Premier has been forced to tackle the problem of dear living. A conference of Ministers has been held, and it is possible that a constructive policy will at last be formulated against the greatest scourge in France at this moment—the shameless profiteers who are waging a war of plunder on the people.

One of the features of M. Clemenceau's programme is the opening of the frontiers to food products and raw materials, such as skins, leathers, and cloths, of which France has need. Decrees have been drawn up ordering this. It will be a case of Free Trade in many kinds of goods which are indispensable to the life of the country. In addition, measures long over-due will be taken against food speculators.

At to-day's meeting of the Cabinet, President Poincare signed decrees suppressing practically all the prohibitions in regard to imports. Only about a dozen articles now remain under embargo. The decrees also have the effect of simplifying the customs duties ad valorem and diminishing their importance.

On the occasion of the Victory Fetes in Paris certain hotels and restaurants announce the raising of prices by as much as 500 per cent. M. Clemenceau has given instructions for a Bill to be prepared to protect foreigners against commercial exploitation. Parliament will be asked to pass the Bill without the slightest delay.

EFFECT OF COLOUR ON  
HEALTH.PROPER PAINTING OF  
NEW HOUSES.

One of the causes of Germany's present unhappy position is declared to be the red paint on her factory walls. According to Mr. John Taylor, the Germans, keenly alive to the effect of environment, painted the insides of their factories bright red, in order to stimulate energy in the workers. The aggressive environment, however, Mr. Taylor thinks, encouraged the spirit of forcefulness which lured them to destruction.

In a letter addressed to the Prime Minister, and duly forwarded to the housing authorities, Mr. Taylor pleads that the health and aesthetic feelings of the population may be fostered through the proper colouring of the new houses. "I believe," he writes, "that a lot of the depression in domestic and business life is due to irrationally and inartistically coloured surroundings."

"Colour has a powerful effect on health, temperament, and character. Green fields, blue skies, and red flowers produce pleasurable aesthetic sensations. Two or three French medical scientists have demonstrated that colour-cures are effectual in cases of temperamental disorder. A London hospital was put at the disposal of Mr. H. Kemp Prosser during the war. He created a correct colour environment for the treatment of shell-shock. In a number of cases his prescription was spring-green, cerulean blue, and apple-blossom pink or iris purple, and most wonderful cures were effected.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WISEMAN  
LIMITED.

## JUST ARRIVED

Cadburys  
and  
Frys  
Chocolates  
also  
Orange  
Blossom  
Candies  
WISEMAN  
LIMITED.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND  
COMMERCIAL BANK,  
LIMITED.

Head Office: 5 Des Vaux Road Cat  
Hankow Branch, Peace Building  
Now is the Time to Start Your Account  
SAVINGS OR CURRENT  
Your own Account of Resources  
assure You  
FREEDOM OF ACTION SELF-RESPECT  
HAPPINESS  
Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE  
will be Welcome.  
J. USANG LY, Manager  
Hongkong, 7th July, 1919.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received  
instructions to sell by Public  
Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 3rd  
September 1919.

at 12 o'clock (noon)

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell  
Street

The Steel Twin Screw  
S.S. "Tai Lee"

(built in 1914 by the Hongkong  
& Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.)  
Tonnage Gross 997  
Tonnage Nett 524  
Length 208' 9"  
Breadth 38' 1"  
Depth 11' 3"

Terms: 20% of purchase money  
on fall of hammer when ship will  
be at purchaser's risk and com-  
pletion within one week of date of  
sale.

Geo. P. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer.

## WANTED.

WANTED.—Pupils for  
DANCING LESSONS,  
terms per month very moderate.  
Apply Box 227 c/o "Hongkong  
Telegraph."

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE at the Peak, 5  
roomed Bungalow in ex-  
cellent condition with tennis  
court and garden. Area 25,000  
sq feet. Low price. Apply to  
Linstead & Davis.

## NOTICE.

INDO-CHINA STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

Shareholders are reminded of the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company to be held on Wednesday the 10th day of September 1919 at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon at the offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Company Limited, No. 16 Pedder Street Hongkong, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming as a special resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 20th day of August 1919—

That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered as follows:—

- (1) By inserting in Article 31 after the words "upon all the shares" in the second line thereof the words "other than fully paid shares."
- (2) By adding at the end of Article 88 the following words "but any director so appointed shall hold office only until the next following Ordinary General Meeting of the Company, and shall then be eligible for re-election."
- (3) By adding the following new article to be numbered 99a viz:—

"The Company may by a Special Resolution remove any Director before the expiration of his period of office."

- (4) By striking out the word "forfeited" in the second line of Article 135 and inserting in place of such word the word "utilized" and by omitting the full stop at the end of such Article and by adding at the end of such Article the words "until claimed."
- (5) By inserting in Article 141 after the word "served" in the sixth line thereof the following words "and two copies of each of these documents shall at the same time be forwarded to the Secretary of the Siam and Loan Department, The Stock Exchange, London."

By order of the Directors,  
JARDINE, MATHESON &  
CO., LTD.  
General Managers,  
Hongkong, 21st August, 1919.

## NOTICE.

## HONGKONG CLUB.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House on Monday, the 8th September, 1919, at 5.30 p.m. Business—As posted in the Hall of the Club.

By order,  
S. DES VOEUX  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 27th August, 1919.

## NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS  
BANK, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the First Ordinary Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 13 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 6th September, 1919, at 2 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of accounts for the period ending 30th June, 1919, and of transacting other business.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st September, 1919, to the 6th September, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order  
DONG TOY  
Acting Chief Manager,  
Hongkong, 28th August, 1919.

MUSTARD &amp; CO.

PYRENE

KILLS FIRE  
SAVES MONEY

PROTECTS

TEL. 1186



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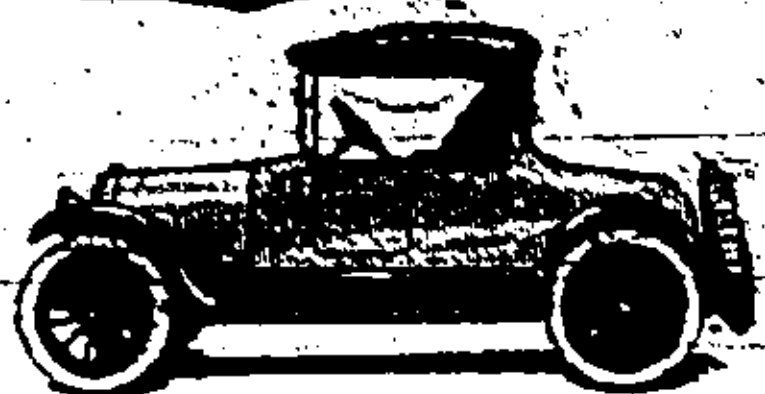






## NOTICES.

Sole Agents: **Studebaker** Tel. No. 1913.  
THE **CONNAUGHT** MOTOR CAR COMPANY,  
28, Des Vaux Rd. Central.  
G.P.O. Box 444.



A Car which has won for itself a world wide reputation for permanency of Service, Power, Design, Comfort, Workmanship & Economy.

A High Class Latest Modelled Car.  
At a price within the reach of all.

A Consignment of Studebakers has just been landed.  
Inspection and Enquiries are cordially Solicited.

# SHELL

MOTOR SPIRIT

The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (South China) Ltd.

**UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO.,**  
行洋森寶  
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.  
(Hotel Mansions, Top Floor)  
P.O. BOX 743.  
Telephone Address:  
HONGKONG: 101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225-1226-1227-1228-1229-1230-1231-1232-1233-1234-1235-1236-1237-1238-1239-1240-1241-1242-1243-1244-1245-1246-1247-1248-1249-1250-1251-1252-1253-1254-1255-1256-1257-1258-1259-1260-1261-1262-1263-1264-1265-1266-1267-1268-1269-1270-1271-1272-1273-1274-1275-1276-1277-1278-1279-1280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## TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

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| Banks.                       |                    |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| H.K. & S. Banks              | \$675              |
| Marine Insurances.           |                    |
| Cantons                      | 430                |
| North China                  | \$205              |
| Unions                       | 215                |
| Yangtze                      | 230                |
| Far East                     | 23                 |
| Fire Insurances.             |                    |
| China Fire                   | 138                |
| H. K. Fire                   | \$45               |
| Shipping.                    |                    |
| Douglases                    | 95                 |
| Steamboats                   | 24 1/2             |
| Indos (Pref.)                | 32                 |
| Indos (Def.)                 | 193                |
| Shells                       | 178                |
| Ferries                      | 35 1/2             |
| Refineries.                  |                    |
| Sugars                       | 178                |
| Malabons                     | 46                 |
| Mining.                      |                    |
| Kailans                      | 60                 |
| Langkats                     |                    |
| Shanghai Loans               | 193 1/2            |
| Shai Explorations            |                    |
| Raubs                        | 210                |
| Tronohs                      | 44 1/2             |
| Ural Caspians                | 47 1/2             |
| Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c. |                    |
| H.K. Wharves                 | 100 sa. 102        |
| K. Docks                     | 178                |
| Shai Docks                   | \$118              |
| S. Engineerings              | \$35 1/2           |
| Lands, Hotels & Buildings.   |                    |
| Centrals                     | 109 1/2            |
| H.K. Hotels                  | 124 ex. div. 120   |
| L. Invest.                   | 132                |
| H. Phreys Est.               | 8.90               |
| K. Loan Lands                | 46                 |
| L. Reclamations              | 175                |
| West Points                  | 94                 |
| Cotton Mills.                |                    |
| Ewos                         | \$305              |
| Kung Yiks                    | \$28               |
| Lau Kung Mows                | \$207 1/2          |
| Oriental                     | \$112              |
| Shai Cottons                 | \$214              |
| Yangtzepeeps                 | \$15 1/2           |
| Miscellaneous.               |                    |
| Cements                      | 8.30               |
| China Borneos                | 12 1/2             |
| Do. Light old b.             | 6 1/2 new b. 2 1/2 |
| China Providents             | 9                  |
| Dairy Farms                  | 294 1/2            |
| Electrics H. K.              | 34                 |
| Electrics Macao              | 34                 |
| Hongkong Ropes               | n. ex. div. 31     |
| Hk. Tramways                 | 8.35               |
| Peak Trams                   | old b. 7 1/2       |
| Do. new b.                   | 80 cts.            |
| Steam Laundries              | 3 1/2              |
| Steel Foundries              | 12                 |
| Water-boats                  | 16 1/2             |
| Watsons                      | 5 1/2              |
| Wm. Powells                  | 12                 |
| Wisemans                     | 29                 |

## WEATHER REPORT.

August 29th, 11h. 30m. — Warning to Hongkong, Plover, Coast Ports, &c. — Typhoon in 'at. 17° N. Long. 120° E. direction W.N.W. velocity 8 to 12 m.p.h.

August 29th, 11h. 30m. — No return from Vladivostok and Japan and elsewhere. Pressure has increased moderately in the neighbourhood of Hongkong and slightly along the south coast of China and over H. Annam. It has decreased slightly at Shanghai and over Luzon.

A depression is now shown over Indo-China. The typhoon is moving in a W.N.W. track at 5 a.m. this morning its centre was in about latitude 17° N. and longitude 128° E.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to day, 0.34 inches. Total since January 1st, 63.6 inches against an average of 65.19 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

| District.                             | Forecast.                           |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Hongkong to Gap Road.              | S.E. to E. winds, m. drizzle; fine. |
| 2. Formosa Channel.                   | The same as No. 1.                  |
| 3. South-east of China (b.).          | The same as No. 1.                  |
| 4. South coast of China (b.).         | The same as No. 1.                  |
| 5. South coast of China (b.).         | The same as No. 1.                  |
| 6. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.      |                                     |
| Hongkong Observatory, 29th Aug. 1919. |                                     |

## NOTICE

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Telephone No. 1673, Manager.  
J. R. TAGGART, Manager.

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## SHIPPING.

## VESSELS ARRIVED.

Foochow, 1223, Br. Capt. Meehan.  
Canton, B. & S.—Mooring—C 46.  
Hopsang, 1359, Br. Capt. Hussey.  
Singapore, J. M.—Mooring—K. W.  
Euryphans, 3607, Br. Capt. Hill.  
Milke, B. & S.—Mooring—A 28.  
Wuhu, 1227, Br. Capt. Harding.  
Hongay, B. & S.—Mooring—B 30.  
Devawongse, 1047, Br. Capt. Thearer.  
Saigon, Cheong Yue.—Mooring—C 45.  
Kaifong, 979, Br. Capt. Mitchell.  
Haiphong, B. & S.—Mooring—C 41.  
Andre Lebon, 7375, Fr. Capt. Lapousse.  
Shanghai, M. M.—Mooring—A 21.  
Tjitaroom, 3566, Dut. Capt. Oldamberger.  
Balikpapan, J. C. J. L.  
Shun Shing, 279, Ch. Capt. Place.  
K. C. Wan, Po On.—Mooring—Wharf.  
Wing Hang, 235, Ch. Capt. Souza.  
K. C. Wan, Fat Hing.—Mooring—Wharf.  
Tai Shun, 1219, Ch. Capt. Westerland.  
Shanghai, Kwang Hing.—Mooring—C 16.

## VESSELS CLEARED.

Foochow for Shanghai.  
Andre Lebon for Marseilles.  
Tjitaroom for Melbourne.  
Kaifong for Kobe.  
Yuen-sang for New Chwang.  
Hok Canton for K. C. Wan.  
Benavon for Nagasaki.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

| Previous.      | Day On date On date. |
|----------------|----------------------|
| Barometer      | 19.65 2.72 29.77     |
| Temperature    | 87 80 84             |
| Humidity       | 84 89 76             |
| Wind Direction | N.W. E.S.W. E.       |
| Force          | 3 2 3                |
| Weather        | od. cpy              |
| Rain           | 2.10 0.10 0.35       |
| Moisture       | 2.10 0.10 0.35       |
| Clouds         | 2.10 0.10 0.35       |

## POST OFFICE.

Telegraphic communication with Wagon Lighthouse is interrupted.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers etc. for their use handed in at the G. P. O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

## INWARD MAILS.

Straits—Per HERMELIN. 29th Aug.  
Shanghai—Per SUIYANG. 29th Aug.  
Japan—Per ANYO MARU. 30th Aug.  
Shanghai—Per CHENAN. 31st Aug.  
Europe via Suez—Per HONG-HWA. 31st Aug.  
Europe—Per BATAVIA. 31st Aug.  
U.S.A., Canada and Japan—Per EMPRESS OF RUSSIA. 31st Aug.  
Bombay—Per SHINRYA. 1st Sept.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.  
Shanghai and North China—Per PAKWO. 30th Aug. 9 a.m.  
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE VIA SUEZ—Per PYRRHUS. 30th Aug. 9 a.m.  
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE VIA SUEZ—Per AGAPENOR. 30th Aug. Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.  
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday, 29th Aug., at 5 p.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China and San Francisco—Per WEST CONOB. 30th Aug. 11 a.m.  
Shanghai and North China—Per CHOYHANG. 30th Aug. 5 p.m.

SPRING, 31st AUGUST.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. PERSIA MARU, from Hongkong on 28th August, 1919.

Arriens Mr & Mrs H E  
Aoki Mrs Setsu  
Benz W F F  
Brookhuysen  
Mrs Y E  
Brookhuysen  
Miss A  
Brandema Mr & Mrs J J  
Burrell Dr W R  
Chan Yui Tin  
Chow Tong Hing  
Chenai C R  
Fredericksen H  
Fatchally A W  
Gray Tyndall  
Gregory Mr & Mrs  
Goshi T  
Gogannal P  
Hanania Y  
Hilledrandt K  
W van de  
Hobbs Lieut & Mrs T  
Jordan Mr & Mrs Wm  
Jenkino A  
Kitayama T  
Kashimi Tseji  
Lam Ping Leung  
Lam Kam Shing  
Lange N N de  
Lohana C D  
Moon H W  
Minanu S  
Metharan D  
Mancini C  
Nakamura Miss  
T  
Ohmiki Mrs  
Yoshi  
Rochussen Mr & Mrs F E  
Raffee M  
Rawson J A  
Sassoon R J  
Tuke O M  
Takeda M  
Vollchoven Mr & Mrs J  
Vries Mr & Mrs  
H de  
Walker P A  
Yoshimomi  
Seichi

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU. 31st Aug. 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER.

Swatow—Per CORNELIA. 1st Sept. 9 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE VIA VICTORIA B. C.—Per CANADA M. 1st Sept. Reg. 11.45 a.m. Letters 12.30 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUIYANG. 1st Sept. 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER.

Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong—Per KAIFONG. 2nd Sept. 9 a.m.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per LIANGCHOW. 2nd Sept. 10 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per QUINNEBAUG. 2nd Sept. noon.

Shanghai and North China—Per CHENAN. 2nd Sept. 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER.

Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—Per EASTERN. 3rd Sept. 5 p.m.